

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 245.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN CO., LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

WHARTON BARKER, President.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices,

No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Contents of This Number:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK.	435
EDITORIALS:	
The New Administration's Appointments.	437
The Seybert Commission on Spiritualism.	438
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The Fairmount Park Art Association.	438
The House of Correction.	438
REVIEWS:	
Taussig's "History of the Present Tariff."	439
Gladden's "Working People and their Employers."	440
"Letters from Hell."	440
"Pilot Fortune."	441
"Trajan."	441
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.	441
ART NOTES.	443
POETRY:	
An Amazonian Farewell.	443
SCIENCE:	
The Climate of the Egyptian Sudan.	444
MONEY AND BUSINESS.	444
DRIFT.	445
PRESS OPINION.	446

*The offices of THE AMERICAN have been removed from No. 1018 to No. 719 Chestnut Street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they desire to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., SHOULD BE DRAWN TO THE ORDER OF HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

Copy of advertisements for THE AMERICAN, should be in hand Thursday, 6 A. M., to insure insertion.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAY ATLANTIC,

Now ready everywhere, has Serial and Short Stories, Essays and Poems by

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
"CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,"
MRS. M. O. W. OLIPHANT,
SARAH ORNE JEWETT,
HENRY JAMES,
HORACE E. SCUDDER,
JOHN S. DWIGHT,
HELEN JACKSON,
RICHARD A. PROCTOR,
KATHLEEN O'MEARA,
And others

An admirable number of this sterling magazine, 35 cents; yearly subscription, \$4.00.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The April

Magazine of American History.

(An important number.)

THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION. Illustrated with portraits.

BELMONT AND RASLE in 1693. Dr. Charles W. Parsons.

WORK AS AN EDUCATING POWER. Rev Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D.

ANCIENT CHICAGO. Rev. William Barrows, D. D.

JEFFERSON AS A NATURALIST. Frederick N. Luther.

POLITICAL AMERICANISMS. V. Charles Ledyard Norton.

OF THE FAIRFAX FAMILY. Professor Theodore W. Dwight.

DID POCAHONTAS REALLY RESCUE CAPTAIN SMITH? John Esten Cooke.

Original Documents, Minor Topics, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, Book Notices.

Sold by newsdealers everywhere, 50 cents a number.

Subscription price, \$5 a year in advance.

Published at 30 Lafayette place, New York City.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS,

RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS
AND SWITCHES,

BILLETS, SLABS AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

Works at STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE: 208 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ART DECORATIONS.



YLLIE'S

"Collier Dis-
charging."

Defregger's

"On a Fur-
lough."

"Good Luck."

"The Village of Elstow."

"Celestial Voices" Hebert.

And numerous other new ETCHINGS
and ENGRAVINGS.

Photographs of FOREIGN CELEBRITIES,
Jno. Bright, Gladstone, Gen. Gordon,
Gen. Stewart, Burnaby, and others.

PAINTINGS. MIRRORS.

New & Unique Card & Cabinet Frames.

Beautiful Picture Frames.

All the Roger's Groups, Etc., Etc.

James S. Earle & Sons,

No. 816 CHESTNUT ST.

Bedding, Curtains,
Furniture,
&c., &c.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
21 & 23 North Tenth Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

Over 15,000 in
Use.



OTTO

Gas Engine.

Twin Engines.

Engines & Pumps
Combined.

Engines for electric Light.

Gas Consumption is 25 to 75 per cent. less than in any
other gas engine, per break horse-power.

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—THE—
Wharton Railroad Switch Co.

· Machinists · and · Manufacturers ·
 Operating the "Wootten" Locomotive Patents
 Interlocking · and · Block · Signal · Systems · and
 · Every · Variety · of · Track · Supplies ·

· OFFICE · NO · 28 · SOUTH · THIRD · STREET ·

· POST-OFFICE · BOX · No · 905 ·

· PHILADELPHIA ·

· WORKS · JENKINTOWN · MONTGOMERY · CO · PENNA ·

The Wharton Switch, with Main Line Un-
 broken.

Every Variety of Split Switch.

Seven Styles of Frogs.

Interlocking Stands, from Two to Any Num-
 ber of Levers.

· · The · Hall · Railway · Signal · · ·

Sole Proprietors of the only Complete and Reliable System of

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY SIGNAL

Comprising VISUAL and AUDIBLE Signals for Stations, Switches,
 Crossings, Draw-Bridges, Block Sections, Etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR SYSTEM OF
INTERLOCKING · OF · ELECTRIC · SIGNALS,

For Grade Crossings, Junctions, Etc., Rendering Collisions at Such Points Impossible.

Power Curving Machines ; Heavy Slotters ; Shaping Ma-
 chines ; and Other Heavy Tools.

The "Wootten" Locomotive Fire-Box and Boiler ; for sav-
 ing fuel ; for utilizing low grades of fuel, otherwise worthless ;
 for even, constant steaming ; for economy in maintenance ;—
 this boiler has no equal.

Full information, with plans and estimates, furnished on
 application

DRY GOODS, WRAPS AND FURS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
 The Best Place to Buy Dry Goods.
 Eighth & Market, Eighth & Filbert,
 PHILADELPHIA.

Darlington, Merchants and
 Runk Importers.
 & Co. General Dry Goods for
 Ladies' Wear,
 -AND-
 Hosiery, Underwear and
 Gloves for Gentlemen.

1126 Chestnut Street, 1128
 PHILADELPHIA.

The Best Value. The Lowest Price.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING APRIL 20th, 1885.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—April 25th, Thomas
 and Frau Maternal Concert, under auspices
 of Mrs. Gillespie.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, BROAD ST.—
 McCaull Opera Comique Company, "Prin-
 cess of Trebizonde."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr.
 James O'Neill under the management of Mr.
 John Stetson, in "Monte Cristo."

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—H. B.
 Mahn's Comic Opera Company, "Chimes
 of Normandy."

CARNCROSS' ELEVENTH ST. OPERA
 House.—Minstrels in burlesques.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—Emma
 Abbott.

CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—
 Augustin Daly's Company of Comedians.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Strangers
 of Paris."

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, open daily.
 Thursday afternoon concerts by the Germania
 Orchestra.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Kellar, Ella Bartlet
 and Ora, the human butterfly. Hassler's
 Orchestra.

Trust and Private Funds to Loan on
 Mortgage in sums of \$5,000 and over.
 Address or apply at World Subscription
 and Advertising Agency, No. 708 Lo-
 cust St., (South Washington Square,)
 Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN.

VOL. IX.—NO 245.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE conviction of President FISH, of the Marine Bank, of New York, is a cheering event. It is noticeable that the country holds men who have accepted places of trust to the responsibilities which are implied in the trust. That Mr. FISH was guilty of more than criminal negligence, and of more than criminal credulity, has not been shown. But these are offenses grave enough to demand the long term of imprisonment to which Mr. FISH will be sentenced under his conviction, under eleven separate indictments.

It is necessary to keep guard against legalized injustice to men who have been identified with great financial disasters of this kind. The public is apt to be indiscriminate in its demand for victims in such cases. The managers of the ill-fated Glasgow Bank, for instance, were sent to prison, not for the gravity of their own offenses, but for the gravity of the losses incurred by stockholders under the rule of unlimited responsibility. It is different in this case, and indeed the American people are always much less revengeful than their transatlantic kindred.

NEW YORK justice, having disposed of President FISH to the general satisfaction, may now address itself to the contractor and Building Inspector who are responsible for the fall of a row of houses in course of erection in that city. A very considerable number of workmen were overwhelmed in the ruins, and some of them have died since they were dug out. It seems that this contractor is an experienced hand in rascality of this sort, and has managed to escape the consequences of previous offenses against the buildings only on technical pleas. He certainly must have had accomplices in the public service who gave these pleas undue weight. One of these accomplices must have been the Inspector, under whose eyes houses were going up in which the bricks were mere rubbish, and the mortar a mixture of mud and lime, without sand of any kind. Such building was a homicidal conspiracy which the most casual study of the facts would have revealed. But the Inspector saw nothing and heard nothing, although the facts were notorious.

THE prospect of a war between England and Russia has stirred some Free Traders to ask that the President should call an extra session of Congress. The object is to secure a repeal of the Navigation laws, so as to permit English merchant vessels to find a refuge from Russian cruisers under our flag. The terms of their proposal are that our merchants should have the favorable oppor-

tunity war offers to acquire such vessels by purchase. But as our English ship owner could secure his vessel by a sham sale to an American firm, if our registration laws were repealed he would not sacrifice his interests by selling at less than the full value. Our merchants are free to buy and own as many British vessels as they choose. There is no need of any repeal of the laws to permit *bona-fide* purchases.

The Senate having refused already to repeal the registration law, it would be a somewhat bold step in Mr. CLEVELAND to call them together for such a purpose. There is nothing in the present situation to lead them to change their minds. To give English ships a chance to escape the Russian cruisers would be a piece of infamous ingratitude and gross meddlesomeness on our part. The Russians stood our friends, when privateers, built in English dockyards, were desolating our mercantile marine. And it would be a direct injury to our interests as well. If we took this step, there would be an end to Russian orders for American shipyards, and to Russian purchase of American ships. Some of the cruisers from whom we are to shield British vessels by our flag were built on the Delaware. And both banks of the Delaware, and of several other rivers, "will know the reason why" before this bit of Anglomaniac legislation is put upon the statute-book of the United States.

GENERAL GRANT continues to gratify his friends, the American people, by displaying a remarkable degree of recuperative power. More than once, in the past few weeks, he has come back apparently from the gates of death. The public continues to watch the ups and downs of his health with nearly as much interest as it did those of Mr. GARFIELD, although some of the elements of pathos which belonged to that case are wanting.

It is pleasant to observe the kindly feeling shown in the South. The voice of Gen. JUBAL EARLY is the only one that has been raised in denial of the courtesy and magnanimity General GRANT showed in the closing scenes of the rebellion. And General EARLY meets with rebuke from his old associates on General LEE's staff.

THE appointment of an Indian agent to take charge of the Indians in Florida recalls the wrongs of the red men in that State. So long as Florida was Spanish, the natives had little trouble with the whites. They lived undisturbed in the fertile lands of Alachua county, and their possessions were undisturbed by the Spaniards. But at once on the occupation of the country by Ameri-

cans, the cupidity of white men began to disturb the long peace which had existed between the races. Aggressions led to disturbances, and the government abandoning its prime duty of maintaining the Indians in their rights, resolved to remove them in a body from the State to lands beyond the Mississippi, which no white man then coveted. It was the story of the Georgia Cherokees over again, with more direct guilt attaching to the national government.

The Indians very naturally refused these offers, and resisted the plans for their removal. A war ensued which cost the nation more than the value of all the lands in question, besides 2000 lives, and lasted seven years. Some were captured and some surrendered; both were hurried Westward to the territory whose unwholesomeness had killed every third man of the Cherokees, and was to do the same for the Seminoles. The remnant fled into the pathless wilderness called the Everglades, in Southern Florida, where about six hundred are supposed to be still living, at a great distance from their former home. They accept no aid from the government and enter into no relations with it. They have ceased to attack the white intruders, but they regard with distrust every white man who makes his way into the settlement. They cling to their old dress, customs and religion, and refuse to learn anything of the white man. Physically they are a fine, well-formed, active people; and their women are exceptionally clean and neat.

It marks an advance in public morals that such outrages are no longer possible. But is no restitution possible in these days of juster regard for Indian rights?

MR. RANDALL has been very ill, and is still quite unwell. It is likely it will take him a good part of the summer to recruit his health. Meanwhile, those who expect him to attend to the getting of official places for them, from Mr. CLEVELAND, will be, it is feared, very uneasy and very hungry. This is sad, of course; at the same time, while the Congressional Apportionment remains in control of the Republican Legislature, Mr. RANDALL may not care to give needless offense by helping cut off Republican heads.

EVIDENCES multiply that the business of the country has been adjusting itself to the changed conditions, and will begin, this year, to reach out once more. We have seen the worst of the stagnated times, for the present, and they are very unlikely to return for some time to come, unless everything is torn up by a reduction of import duties and the inflow of foreign goods.

One of the most important of the changed

conditions is the enormous substitution of steel for iron. It goes on in all directions, and the processes of adaptation, which have taken some time to get in motion, are now active in all quarters. The owners of great works are changing them so as to meet the new conditions. Iron rails for railroads are almost entirely out of use, and steel alone is now thought of. Ordinary nails for carpentry are beginning to be of steel. Other like substitutions are in progress in many branches of industrial art. It is to these that capital, skill and sagacious business enterprise have been obliged to apply their best capabilities, in order to restore activity, and the signs now are that they have fairly succeeded.

ONE of those earnest Irishmen who last fall labored for the cause of Protection, and so joined in the support of Mr. BLAINE, was PATRICK FORD, of the *Irish World*. Yet we observe that some Republican newspapers have the ingratitude as well as the bad taste to systematically lampoon him. This looks as if they did not appreciate the help of friends in the cause to which they profess devotion.

THE re-election of Mr. CARTER HARRISON to the Mayoralty of Chicago by a majority of 338 is by no means an unmixt calamity to that city. Whether the Courts overthrow the returns or accept them, the reforming element in that city have secured their opportunity. It will be their fault if Chicago is not made too hot to hold some very enterprising citizens who are active at election times. Heretofore Chicago has been the great refuge for offenders of this class. The frauds in the election of last November enabled Philadelphians to discover the present address of several politicians who had found our city an unprofitable place of residence. We look for some other ex-Philadelphians to turn up in the lists of arrests made at the instance of the Citizens' Committee.

The Democrats show the badness of their cause by announcing that they mean to adopt a policy of delay. They say they need not count and declare the vote for six months yet, and that they can take up the whole term for which Mr. HARRISON has been re-elected in dilatory proceedings. It remains to be seen whether the judicial authorities of that city are so lost to all sense of their duty to the public as to permit of such delays. Certainly there was nothing in the proceedings which grew out of the frauds of last November which suggests that justice is slow of foot in Chicago.

THE Canadians are becoming much excited over the fisheries question,—the one problem which gives them a share in the high politics of the world. In the Dominion Parliament it is proposed to close all the fishing beds to our fishermen after the 1st of July next, when the settlement provided in the Washington treaty will expire. Of course, they would be quite willing to go on with that settlement. If we were ready to give them a guinea a pound for all the fish we take, and then to admit their fish free of duty into our ports, they

would be happy. But we do not, and we remember that we have another power than Canada to deal with in any further negotiations. Canada has no more power to shut us out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence than out of Bristol Bay. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is British water, not Canadian. Our rights to fish in it will be settled in London, and not in Ottawa. And the concessions made to us,—as in the settlement of the Fortune Bay outrages,—will be determined by the consideration of how much England desires at that moment to keep us in good humor. And unless all the signs of the political weather are delusive, England will have much need for our good will both before and after the first day of July.

Canada cannot eat her cake and have it. She cannot hang on to an European Empire and enjoy the facilities furnished by its military and diplomatic system, and then strut about with the airs of an independent country. She may cut "the silken rein" as soon as she likes, and we will deal with her as a nation. But so long as she wears it, she is to us merely an outlying province of the British Empire, and our dealings with her interests are but a part of our diplomatic relations with that Empire.

THE French Canadians do not willingly stand by and see war made on their kinsmen, the Northwestern half-breeds. They denounce the whole business as the outgrowth of wrong and injury done by the Dominion Government to the people who have now risen in revolt. This is very probably true, and the emphasis with which it is being said in Montreal and Quebec, especially in the latter city, bids fair to make Canadian politics interesting.

THERE seems to be every likelihood of peace being restored in Central America. The death of President BARRIOS, doubted at first, has been confirmed amply by later news, and his successor in the Presidency of Guatemala has been chosen. It is hoped that his plans died with him, and there is evidence that the other Republics unite in the determination to resist a military unification at the hands of Guatemala. It may be that out of their union for this purpose may come that unification of the country, which General BARRIOS sought by wrong means.

In Colombia, on the other hand, there is a revolution in progress, whose merits, as is usual in South America, turn simply upon the character and claims of aspirants to the Presidency. The State of Panama suffers the most from these convulsions, as the possession of the Isthmus is thought a coin of vantage to any party. And the Isthmus contains a mixed population of all nationalities which finds its profit in political disturbance, as this furnishes a good pretence for looting the merchants. The proposal is made that Panama should secede from the Colombian confederacy and set up for itself. It is to be hoped that America will give no diplomatic sanction to such a proposal. Whatever the faults of Colombia we owe it to her not to encourage secessionist tendencies among her provinces. And our own policy in regard to the Isth-

mian canal would not be promoted, by transferring the sovereignty of the Isthmus to a petty State. Rather, we should take this opportunity to bind Colombia to us by giving her regular authorities our countenance in the restoration of order in Panama and elsewhere.

THE imminency of war between England and Russia was distinctly increased when General KOMAROFF, the Russian commander, advanced upon the Afghans and drove them out of Penjdeh. This town may be said to be the real bone of contention in the present disturbance of international relations. It is claimed by both Russians and Afghans, and its seizure by the latter last summer led to the advance of the Russian forces. Sir PETER LUMSDEN was especially instructed to investigate these conflicting claims on the spot, and to decide which should have it. If the report of the British Cabinet's action on Wednesday be trustworthy, Mr. GLADSTONE has yielded, in his desire for peace, the claim which had been made to the place, this concession, however, being subject to the approval of the Afghan Ameer. Such a concession may serve to prevent war, but it is, at the same time, very dangerous to Mr. GLADSTONE's hold on power. He has two forces to keep in mind,—the pressure of the English war party, supported as it is by popular dislike to Russia, and by the desire of the Conservatives to get in; and the danger of losing his prestige in Asia, by concessions that will be construed in Afghanistan and India as proof of English vacillation and feebleness. The Afghan Ameer is himself obliged to consider how much the people over whom he exercises a nominal rule will bear, and whether he dare consent to the Russians having Penjdeh.

AS THE London newsmongers before exaggerated the danger of a war, they are unduly magnifying the likelihood of peace. Partly this has a partisan purpose. Nothing would better suit the Tories than to have Mr. GLADSTONE sacrifice the national honor. They would rejoice at it as they did over the death of General GORDON, for whom they shed crocodile's tears. The hatred between English parties in the last five years has risen almost to the French level, and there could be no worse sign for England's future.

THE influence of the European bourses, especially that of Berlin, is against war, for war means a heavy decline in the securities of the two countries engaging in it, to say nothing of those of other countries that may eventually be involved. It is apparent, too, that Russian influence has largely prevailed at Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople. The utmost efforts of the British Cabinet have not availed to draw Turkey into an alliance, and it is announced that she will adhere to the policy of neutrality in case of war. This means that she would prevent the entrance of the English iron-clads into the Black Sea, and puts England to a disadvantage, in not being able to assail Russia from that quarter.

ENGLAND has made preparations, we are told, to appeal through the Afghans to the

Turcomans, and other wild tribes whom Russia has conquered recently, and who are in the immediate rear of the Russian advance. This is a very dangerous precedent for her to set. Private advices from India go to show that the natives of that country are by no means in the complaisant mood represented by the official dispatches. They are flattered by the appeal for their help, but their very proposals to come to the assistance of England take a shape which implies a recognition of the native race as the rulers of the Indian Empire. A war in Asia would make the explosive elements in India doubly explosive; and Russia has always found it easy to make her appeal to such forces in an effective way and by devoted agents.

The telegrams from Cork show that the affair there was very ugly. The loyalist party in Cork did its utmost to make the occasion one of success and eclat, and the despatches of their Dublin friends make the most of what they achieved. But they permit us to see that the streets were lined with a hostile population and that in order to secure a continual show of applause it was necessary to have a loyalist escort run along with the procession, cheering and singing, "God Save the Queen!" It was this peripatetic body of claquers whom the nationalist crowd seem to have attacked in a way which led to the subsequent riots. The police tried to protect the friends of the government, and it is admitted that they and those friends together were but a handful in the hands of an indignant and angry population. If the loyalist had been just a little less loyal and demonstrative, there would have been no disturbance. It was their attempt to multiply their insignificance by the length of the route taken by the procession, which made Cork angry. This one day should be enough to prove how empty the enthusiasm and how much of a contrivance the applause has been, and throughout the South of Ireland will continue to be.

His earlship, Lord SPENCER, did not show himself in Cork. That would have insured an explosion. He and his countess slipped off to Killarney, where he can do the honors without the attendance of any crowd.

THE stories sent us over the cable of the progress of the Prince of Wales in Ireland have been, from the first, more or less colored. Those derived from Dublin are prepared by the veracious scribes in the office of *The Irish Times*, of that city, a thoroughly anti-national newspaper, owned by a Scotchman and managed chiefly by Britons. It was they who sent us some years ago the story of a Roman Catholic attack upon the ladies who had been attending a Protestant mission in Wexford, and who suppressed entirely the flat contradiction of that story which was published by the Protestant clergyman in charge of the mission. So we must await the arrival of the Irish newspapers to see exactly how the efforts of the Prince of Wales to ingratiate himself with the people have succeeded. Evidently, His Royal Highness does not stand upon his dignity. He shakes hands right and left

with the freedom of an American politician. The natural good humor and hospitality of the Irish people work toward getting him a courteous reception, but the strong undercurrent of Nationalist feeling will certainly rise too high for the successful maintenance of merely amicable feelings. The incident at Mallow and the violent disturbances at Cork emphasize the difficulty of making Ireland appear to welcome one who, from his titular relations, cannot be welcome.

IT SEEMS not unlikely that the Brisson Ministry will do France the service of restoring peace with both China and Madagascar. It is true that the progress of negotiations with China has brought out difficulties which were not anticipated, but the dangerous position of the French army in Tonquin probably will help the French to find some way of adjustment. France always, since the collision at Lang-Son began the hostilities, could secure peace by withdrawing her demand for an indemnity. It is probable that she will not press that demand at present.

In the case of Madagascar, the reasons for seeking peace are even more urgent. The French invasion of the island makes no headway. The fleet bombards helpless towns along the coast, and kills unoffending natives. But it cannot reach the Hovas in their island capital, nor make any impression on their rulers. They await the exhaustion of French energy in a calm indifference to the sufferings of their subjects, the tribes on the coast, just as China watches with indifference the woes of Formosa. These primitive and rudimentary States are hard to overcome, just because they have but one vital and really sensitive point,—a Peking or a Taninaviro—and that is the hardest point to reach. It is only civilizations in which the political vitality is great that the injury of any obscure and outlying post is a blow at the heart.

It would be a mistake to presume that an explanation of the Penjdeh, even if it be accepted as satisfactory, in London, puts a very different face on the real situation. The question of war or peace still depends on the degree of control which the Russian war party has at St. Petersburg. If it prevails in the Czar's Councils, as is by far the most likely, the Russian movement toward Afghanistan will steadily go forward, and every hour of time gained in diplomatic interchanges will be used to good advantage in securing a better position for the struggle. It is this which England anticipates, causing her to push forward all her own war preparations, night and day, so that if the Russian purpose be hostile, she will not be at a disadvantage.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION'S APPOINTMENTS.

The new administration continues to disappoint its friends. It is true that Mr. LAMAR manages to find some good places for the adherents of the Lost Cause, and that Mr. BAYARD rewards his personal friends in filling the places of the diplomatic service. But the general feeling is that

Mr. CLEVELAND is not "doing the fair thing" by his political friends, and that if all this squeamishness about removals and appointments had been foreseen there would have been much less zeal for his election. Indeed, some ardent Democrats re-echo Mr. W. W. PHELPS's claim that this is a Republican administration rather than a Democratic one. They might say of Mr. CLEVELAND as DISRAELI said of Sir ROBERT PEEL, that he had found the Republicans bathing and had stolen their clothes.

The Independent newspapers exult in the evidence that the President does not please his own party and claim that it verifies their predictions for him. But, other things being equal, it certainly is desirable that a President should be in harmony with his party. A breach between a President and his party, while not so serious a matter as a similar breach in the English system, is to be deplored as tending to weaken the hands of the government at great crises in the management of the public business. And where such a breach arises at the very beginning of a new administration it must mean either that the President was not frank and explicit in his announcement of his principles, or else that his party thought he was lying to secure votes.

Mr. BAYARD, in paying his political debts out of the patronage of his department, has managed to make at least three bad mistakes. One of these was in sending to the Court of St. James a gentleman, who—whatever his other excellencies of character—was counsel for the very notorious Emma Mine Company. General SCHENCK's connection with that mine forced his withdrawal from the embassy to England, because our English cousins had been swindled by its managers to an extent and with a shamelessness they would not forgive even to a Minister who taught them how to play poker. They now may be disposed to ask how large a proportion of the American people were connected with the swindle, since upon two of them the choice has fallen for the chief diplomatic appointment in the gift of the American government.

The second, and a much smaller blunder, was in selecting General LAWTON, a "Confederate," whose disabilities had not been removed, for the embassy to Russia. The third was in sending Mr. ANTHONY KEILEY—an ultramontane Roman Catholic—to Rome. Mr. KEILEY's brother is an excellent priest, and may have rendered Mr. BAYARD good service in the politics of his State. But Mr. BAYARD ought to have known enough of Italian affairs to know that not every Roman Catholic is suitable to represent the United States at the Court of King HUMBERT. The great majority of American Roman Catholics would have declined the appointment with promptness. Mr. KEILEY ought to have done so, in view of the part he took in the denunciation of King Victor IMMANUEL on the occasion of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870. Why he did not do so is a puzzle. Has he changed his mind since 1870, and thrown the temporal power of the Pope overboard? Or does he go to Rome with the hope that he may use his position to advance

the views of the ultramontane party, and to extend to the Vatican court such prestige as it can get from its public recognition by the American minister? We hardly can believe that Mr. KEILEY has this intention, for we presume he is an honorable man, and it would involve a grave breach of public trust. Years before the Italian troops superseded the papal government in Rome the people of the United States broke off all diplomatic relations with the Pope. They did so deliberately and after a full discussion of the matter in Congress, and because they resented the intolerance shown by the papal government in closing the American church in Rome. In these circumstances, it is quite impossible that any American ambassador should present himself at the Vatican, and no good Catholic like Mr. KEILEY could stay for years in Rome and avoid appearing there.

THE SEYBERT COMMISSION ON SPIRITUALISM.

One of our contemporaries has an article on the SEYBERT Commission of the University of Pennsylvania. Much of what it says is known to every one. For some of its facts it has been indebted to its imagination. Especially is this true of its conjecture that the report of the Commission will be before the public in a few weeks. The Commission, we happen to know, are not in a position to make any report this year, and perhaps not for several years to come. Some of the tests they have adopted to ascertain the truth or falsehood of so-called "Spiritualism," are such as will require a very large period for their application. In the meantime there is much that can be done at once, and the Commission have not been idle. They keep their results thus far to themselves; but we think we are justified in saying that their report will show this to have been the most important and searching investigation to which the claims of Spiritualism have been subjected.

It is much too early even to indicate the general scope of the report. Whether it will be favorable to Spiritualism or the reverse has yet, we believe, to be determined. As the greater part of the public have made up their minds for or against Spiritualism, the expectation of the report in accordance with each person's preferences is the natural one. But the Commission has sought throughout to maintain that entirely judicial frame of mind which becomes the investigation, and they will "find upon the facts."

That the "phenomena" of Spiritualism, after a deduction of all imposture by individual mediums, contain an unexplained residuum, is the belief of nearly all who have approached the subject in candor. That the Spiritualist explanation accounts for this residuum, and that it is the only satisfactory explanation of it, is just the question the SEYBERT Commission has to settle. Made up as it is of gentlemen of the most varied scientific culture, the report is likely to have a value which has not attached to any made in this country at least.

The same problems are under investigation in both England and America by the Societies for Psychical Research. The curious

facts of Thought Transference, which are thought to explain much that passes for mediumship with the Spiritualists, are especially under consideration. That the power exists with some, is beyond doubt. How far it is general is the question now under consideration, and for this a very ingenious test has been suggested by a French investigator. The person who wishes to test his mind-reading capacity takes for the purpose a pack of cards. He draws from the pack one hundred times, and each time guesses which color he has drawn before turning up the face of the card. He then has a hundred drawings made in his presence by another person, who looks at the card drawn before the guess is made. By comparing the number of right and wrong guesses made, the investigator has a test of how far his guessing was aided by the presence of a mind which knew what he was to guess. This experiment may be repeated up to a thousand times, and made still more interesting by guessing to which suite the card belongs, and which suite of the card it is. The right guessing of a considerable number in this last case would show a considerable degree of mind-reading power.

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK ART ASSOCIATION.

Of the many benefits conferred on this community by the Fairmount Park Art Association, the service rendered in keeping up a constant activity within its sphere of endeavor by recalling attention and reawakening interest in its worthy purposes should not be forgotten. The society always has some good work on hand which commands consideration, some desirable object to accomplish which wins the interest of the busy people who carry on the business affairs of the world. One such object is the erection in the Park of copies, reproductions in bronze or marble, of the recognized standard examples of classic art, giving to our people here at home, fac similes of great works by great masters. This commendable undertaking, at once enriching the Park and affording an important means of popular education, is carried on by special subscriptions, providing funds apart from the general resources of the association. Recently, Mr. A. J. Drexel subscribed a thousand dollars to this special work, thereby enabling the association to order a bronze copy of the famous "Silenus and Bacchus," a master piece of the highest artistic value. This has already been ordered from the house of Barbedienne, of Paris, and will probably be received in about three months and a half. Another work of similar worth, procured from this special subscription fund, is "The Wrestlers," a piece of sculpture that has been characterized as "the perfection of the statuary art." This will also be reproduced in bronze by Barbedienne, and will be ready to put in place about midsummer.

A second special enterprise, now fairly under way, is the undertaking to secure for the Park a group of original portrait busts, dedicated to Literature, Science and Art. Literature will be represented by a bust of Shakespeare, Science by Franklin, and Art by one of the great composers—probably Beethoven. These works are, as stated, to be original, and will doubtless be designed by Philadelphia sculptors and put into bronze by Philadelphia founders. It is hoped and expected that an interest will be aroused and co-operation stimulated among the several

groups of our citizens particularly concerned with the several subjects represented. Thus, the monument to Shakespeare are ought to be especially taken in hand by scholars, literary folk and lovers of the drama; that to Franklin by printers, publishers and scientists; while Beethoven or Mozart should be decided upon and provided for by the musical clubs, singing societies and musicians generally. In this way a double purpose will be served; the required funds will be readily obtained, as the burden, if so distributed, will be very light, and a widespread, permanent interest will be enlisted in the artistic decoration of the Park.

These are not all the purposes the association is keeping in view, but they afford a fair illustration of its useful activity. In the development of new ideas and the carrying out of fresh suggestions, the Fairmount Park Art Association is one of the most efficient agencies in this country for maintaining animation and aiding progress in art.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The House of Correction, now maintained by the city of Philadelphia, affords unusual opportunities for solving some of the very grave questions arising from the presence amongst us of idlers, tramps and intemperate persons. The charter words of this institution are: "for correction, employment and reformation;" and the full measure of beneficence intended by its establishment can never be realized, except as the whole scope of the object is kept constantly in view. Those entrusted with the management of the institution, coming as they do in almost daily contact with its inmates, and learning more or less of their habits of life, of the causes that have brought them to their present condition, and of their capacities for self-sustaining labor, ought to be able to suggest to Councils, and with their approval, adopt and carry forward, such remedies as shall in reality *correct, employ and reform* the several classes committed to their charge.

The criticisms usually flung at the managers relate only to financial matters. The idea seems to prevail that if the institution is only self-supporting, or can be made so, it must be a success. Here, as elsewhere, money enters too largely into the formation of a judgment; whereas, the truth is, it should be the minor consideration. To arouse and foster in those who are averse to continuous labor a love for it; to compel the idler and the tramp to support himself and his family; to deal wisely with the poor inebriate; in fine, to practically benefit as well as punish the classes daily turned into the institution from "the highways and the hedges," and thereby also lessen their number, is of vastly greater importance than the debit and credit showing of the ledger.

Just the way in which this good may be accomplished is, of course, beyond the limits of a newspaper article; and when reached, will most likely be the outcome of many minds working together with one object in view, patiently, and in the midst of many discouraging failures.

If I am correct in the opinion that the habitual drunkard, the wife-whipper and child-beater should be deprived of his liberty indefinitely, and be compelled, with the incorrigibly lazy, to work in the institution for the support of himself and his family, it follows, as a matter of course, that he should be credited with the proceeds of his labor and charged for the cost of his maintenance. The present plan of turning in and turning out upon the dictum of a Magistrate who will probably never again see the person he commits, with little reference to "employment and reformation," must ever leave the class in question almost untouched as regards making them a self-restraining and self-supporting people.

I should be glad to see all commitments to the House of Correction made without reference to length of sentence, and allow the duration of confinement to be entirely under the control of those in charge of its management. It is evident, I think, that these, by their position, would be far more competent to judge of the best time to release an inmate than the Magistrate. The broader view should govern of benefiting the individual and relieving the community, as apart from or above the one question of punishment; and in the accomplishment of this a necessary discipline should not be frustrated by legal enactments. The poor creatures go in, wretched in the extreme, and with rare exception go out as they went in, many of them only to be returned again in a few days. The lazy are lazy still, the tramp is a tramp still, the intemperate, with an appetite whetted by enforced abstinence for too short a period, is wild for a drink—the best are crushed in spirit and depart asking: "Who can show us any good?"

It is not true at all times that any one who wants work can obtain it; and we shall never perform our whole duty towards the unfortunate until we acknowledge our obligations and make provision for the employment of the willing and sober who are unable to find work for themselves. The unwilling and the intemperate must be treated differently, and might, with great profit to themselves and the community, be removed indefinitely from temptation, and compelled to earn their living in a work-shop "by the sweat of the brow." I am persuaded that a real relish for compensative labor might be aroused and fostered in thousands who are now strangers to such a stimulus; and every one reformed in this particular is on the high road to better things.

The utmost that can be done at the House of Correction in restoring right relations between different classes would be, I apprehend, but an introduction to the much that needs to be done. I regard it as an excellent place, however, for experimental work, from which there might spread throughout the State a discipline suited to the drunkard, the tramp and the vagrant, better than any that has yet been applied.

SAMUEL EMLEN.

Ger mantown, 4th Mo., 1885.

REVIEWS.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESENT TARIFF, 1860-1883. By F. W. Taussig, Ph. D., Instructor in Political Economy in Harvard University. Pp. xi and 111, 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Taussig says that his book is meant mainly "to give an account of obvious facts, in regard to which there can be no difference of opinion." We have not found that the book sustains this character. He certainly has put together a great mass of facts, which are not to be found together in any other publication, and which may be extremely useful to those who can use them with judgment. But from first to last he writes with an avowed hostility to our protective policy, which seems to shut his eyes to any but one side of the question, and that at the wrong end.

Many of his facts we regard as a good deal more than open to question. The first of these is his picture of the period 1846 to 1860. Like all other Free Traders, he feels under the necessity of saying all the good he can for this dead-alive portion of our industrial history. But we are astonished to find those years described as undoubtedly "a time of great material prosperity; interrupted but not checked, by the crisis of 1857." If Mr. Taussig had spent his first years in America in those years "of great material prosperity," he would have formed

perhaps another opinion of them. That American industry was not so prostrated by the Tariff of 1846 as by that of 1833, is perfectly true. This was due in large measure to the utterly unprincipled character of the Tariff of 1846. It was a tariff built up in defiance of every kind of economic maxim. For some industries it did fully as much as the strongest protectionist would have asked. For others it was injurious and stupid. For instance it put a thirty per cent. duty on imported wool, and a twenty-five per cent. duty on blankets. In so far as the American producer of blankets used foreign wool, he was simply handicapped by the Tariff. It might be thought that the increase of wool-growing under the Tariff would make up for this. On the contrary there was an increase of but three and a half per cent in the number of sheep in the decade 1850-1860, while the increase in the next two decades was respectively twenty-two and twenty-four per cent. We miss nothing in Mr. Taussig's book more than comparisons of this kind. The great question as to which policy best develops the natural resources of the country he hardly touches upon. His book is all about rates of duty and prices, and he takes for granted in the face of the world's experience of the last twelve years that cheapness is the chief end of political economy.

The offensive statement about a political bargain with Pennsylvania in connection with the Morrill Tariff, which appeared in his Boston lecture on the same topic, is here modified. Mr. Taussig asserts that it "was passed undoubtedly with the intention of attracting to the Republican party at the approaching Presidential election votes in Pennsylvania and other States that had protectionist leanings." But for this "undoubted" fact there is no other authority than the statement of a Southern senator, who made it February 14th, 1861, after our commonwealth had elected Mr. Curtin to the governorship on the Republican ticket in October, and had cast its vote for Mr. Lincoln in the same year. It is a wise rule not ascribe base motives where conduct is perfectly intelligible without them. The Republican party was from the first under the leadership of the former Whig leaders, who had no other ground to stand on but protection. It was also the opponent of the slave power, which since 1833 had been in virtual alliance with the Manchester School to break down the manufacturing industries of America. It is becoming so usual for the facts of that period to be misrepresented by those whose memories should serve them better, that we are not surprised when a writer who is probably too young to have any personal recollection of the years before the war misses some very important points of the situation of 1860.

Mr. Taussig thinks he has made a point by showing from the speeches of three Republican senators, that the manufacturing classes in 1860 had no especial quarrel with the Tariff, and perhaps as a body would have preferred quiet to higher duties. This does not comport with the picture drawn by Free Traders generally, of the scramble for protection in which such Tariffs originate. There is some truth in his presentation of the facts, but it is not quite so true as he supposes. We have taken the trouble to look very closely at the debate on the Tariff in the Senate in 1861, and we think the statements he quotes do not represent the true temper of the Senate, and especially of the New England senators, some of whom were more forward in the advocacy of high duties than were the senators from Pennsylvania.

But suppose it were true, what does it prove? The Tariff was not enacted for the benefit of the existing manufacturers, who might have gone on without it, but whose

capacity for production was far below the needs of the nation. Their failure to furnish the articles needed for the equipment of our army at the outbreak of the war, was justification enough for the Tariff, whose object was to increase home production to the point of national demand. Manufacturers often have opposed increase of duties for selfish reasons. Mr. Greeley quotes a senator from Massachusetts, who was also a cotton manufacturer as opposing a higher duty on cotton goods in 1822. He said substantially: "Should you pass the bill, hundreds of cotton factories will be erected, the market will be glutted, prices will fall, and our concern, which pays good dividends, may be broken down. I choose to let well enough alone." Such was the timidity of capital in 1822, and also in 1860.

Mr. Taussig objects to the association of *ad valorem* duties with Free Trade. There would seem to be no necessary connection, as the British Tariff is exclusively specific. But there are some differences between American and British Free Trade. For instance, British Free Trade recognizes the palpable fact that the price of a home production must be regulated by the cost of production, as soon as there is a reasonable amount of home competition; American Free Trade lives by the denial of this, and asserts that the Tariff duty is added by the American manufacturer. So British precedent is entirely in favor of specific duties, while as soon as the American Free Traders get a chance to mend the Tariff, they begin to throw specific duties over and to substitute *ad valorem* duties. The Tariff of 1846 is a case in point.

There are some omissions in his book which surprise us. He begins the history of steel rails with 1870, and says nothing of the attempt of the American railroads to buy those rails from English makers in 1864. That passage we think most instructive for those who wish to gauge the effect of a Tariff on prices. When we were making no steel rails, we were asked \$140 a ton in gold for them. When we began to make them, the price was put down to \$80. Mr. Taussig tells us that excessive profits were made in steel rails, because the Bessemer patents were "owned by a comparatively small number of companies." The plain inference is that there was a monopoly of the manufacture by a ring which shut out competition. As a matter of fact, there was no such monopoly. Any person or company could obtain the use of the Bessemer patents on exactly the same terms as those who had them already. The reason for high profits was found in the fact that the demand for steel rails was far in excess of the supply on both sides of the ocean, and large profits were made by English makers, as well as by American rivals. In 1869-1870 the English makers of rails raised the price to double what it had been, simply because of a greatly increased demand for rails in America! Yet Mr. Taussig everywhere assumes that we could get our supply of this and other articles at present English prices, if we took no steps to make ourselves independent of England.

So again with copper. Mr. Taussig is very severe upon the Lake Superior miners, who obtained the control of the market in 1869. There is virtue in his indignation, considering how much Harvard profited by their success! We hope that the labors of himself and his associates in the Free Trade crusade will persuade the New England colleges to which they minister not to accept any farther endowments from protected industries. Those colleges owe very much to those industries, and if it be wrong to make money in these lines, it certainly is wrong to accept it in endowments. If Mr. Taussig will look into Mr. Mulhall's valuable "Dictionary of Statistics," he will find a more

cogent reason for the fall in the price of copper than the discovery of new mines in the West. It is Spain whose rapid development of the copper business through the aid of British capital has pulled down American profits by cutting off the European market.

Mr. Taussig finds the story of the last quarter of a century a very dismal one, so far as American legislation and policy is concerned. He sees a scroll on which is written, within and without, mourning, lamentation and woe! He has not a word for the great results achieved in the diversification of our industries, the establishment of our industrial independence, the vast improvement in methods, the onward strides of the nation in the conquest of nature to human needs, and those other features of our recent history which have excited the admiration of such men as Rouleaux, Playfair, Pigott, Gladstone and Grothe. In fine, he writes not history, but polemic.

WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.
By Rev. Washington Gladden. Pp. 241.
Large 16mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

It is a good thing that the Protestant clergy are taking up sociological questions in real earnest. Here is a book of sermons turned into essays by a bright and earnest preacher of the Orthodox Congregational denomination, which we might regard as a sign of the times. The utterly un-Biblical notion of religion, as a matter of merely individual concern, and as being an affair of saving souls for the next world, is giving way to the broader, older and truer conception of the divine kingdom, as taught by Hebrew Prophets and Christian Evangelists. To this the influence of the English Broad Church School of Thomas Arnold, Frederick Maurice and Charles Kingsley have contributed very largely. But there is a sound American tradition of the same sort, although much obscured in these latter days by an exaggeration of the Methodist tendency. Much modern religious thought on the subject finds its logical expression in the teaching of the body called the Plymouth Brethren. They broadly class the State and all its affairs as part of that "world" with which Christians have nothing to do. They require their members to refrain from voting, and from all share in public affairs. This was not the old American view. As has been remarked by English historians, the churches played a very prominent part in the inception of the struggle for American independence. Fast Days were the great rallying times of American patriots, and the pulpit the place where the spirit of independence found its first free utterance.

Mr. Gladden has undertaken to speak to his generation on one of the most difficult questions of social concern, and one which falls especially within the scope of the pulpit, because it involves more moral issues than any other. It is hard, indeed, for the modern pulpit to avoid the discussion of the labor question. The churches find their work for purely spiritual ends embarrassed by the urgency of this question. It no longer will answer to say that it does not concern the churches as they are concerned with men's souls only, and that this is a concern of their bodies. It does concern men's souls if their social relations are so unwholesome as to leave them with a bitter discontent; it does concern their souls if their wages are such as to make a decent home life impossible to them; it does concern their souls if they are brought to regard the Christian Church as the champion of the rich against the poor. It is impossible to draw any hard and fast lines in such matters, and the attempt to draw one has done a vast amount of harm. It has alienated the working

classes of Europe from Christian influences to a very great extent, and we cannot afford to have the mistake repeated. It becomes more and more important to avoid it, as with every year a larger proportion of our population comes to live a city life, and as wage earners. A hundred years ago the percentage was but 3%; it now is nine times as great. A great artisan population, already infected to some extent with European discontent, is gathering under the shadow of the churches. Its present attitude is by no means hostile to the church. In multitudes of cases this population is almost the entire support of churches in the less wealthy districts of our great cities. We could specify several such in this very city. But it must be admitted that all the special associations of the working classes are tending to draw them away from the churches, and it becomes a very serious question how these shall be resisted and overcome.

It certainly will not be overcome by the ministry taking an attitude of either hostility or indifference toward the aspirations of this class. At present they are very much tempted to do so. The class to which the churches look for great gifts and who therefore exercise a preponderating influence in the direction of church affairs is that whose interests most commonly come into collision with those of the working classes. And unfortunately the modern church has formed a very lofty idea of the power of money to advance the kingdom of God. Almost every religious paper bemoans the need of money to promote this or that good cause, and cries out upon Christians for not giving more freely to the "cause of Christ." And so the church, whose first glory was that the Gospel was preached to the poor, and that "the poor of this world, rich in faith," were of its membership, has come to regard its success as bound up with the adherence of the rich, and to suppose that even its access to the poor must depend upon the generosity of the rich in furnishing the means!

With a church thus tempted to identify its ways of thinking with that of the richer and employing classes, the working classes are sure to break sooner or later, if it give way to the temptation. And it is well that men like Mr. Gladden should rise above this tendency to class feeling, and speak these brave and wholesome words to both masters and men. As we examined his book we were inclined at first to suppose that he had not quite overcome the danger we speak of. Some of his remarks about Trades' Unions are not only unfair in themselves, but have a sound as though they represented the usual prejudices against such organizations. But we found that he depreciates them in the belief that a better system of industrial organization than the wages system must come, and not from the notion that the workingman must submit to any kind of treatment the capitalist may choose to think best for the interests of capital.

Mr. Gladden is a great believer in co-operation. In this he has the sanction of such men as Maurice, Kingsley, Hughes and Ludlow. Yet he admits that the method has made but little progress except as a means of distribution. He would have made this limitation more apparent to his readers if he had quoted the exact figures. He admits that it has failed in some instances where it has been tried as an agency for production, because the workmen have not yet the right spirit for its management. "Every one wants to be boss," which goes to show that in no change of method lies the solution of the industrial problem—not even in "profit sharing," which has the best pretence to be the method of the future, but which has broken down hopelessly in many cases where it worked well for a time. Not by new methods, but by a new spirit in the

people who work old methods or new, must the change come for the better. Mr. Gladden well defines that change as the sense of stewardship controlling the ownership of property. With that well established in the public opinion of society and in the hearts of mankind, we can get on with any method that does not involve a denial of human rights to liberty of action. Without that no method will do more than add to our confusions. And to us it seems that the Christian ministry will only waste their opportunity if they spend their strength in the advocacy of new methods, and not in trying to awaken the new spirit which will mould aright industrial relations.

Mr. Gladden takes ground against socialism, as destroying individuality of character and genuine liberty, as well as the family. Upon the family itself he has a strong and sensible discourse, in which he tries to make his readers perceive for how much it stands in man's life, and to what we owe its relative perfection in this and similar countries. But he goes a little too far in depreciating parental authority, in teaching that a child should not be required to do anything simply because his father commands that thing. We say on the contrary that such commands are an important part of the child's moral and civic education.

Our author has studied political economy to some purpose, but evidently in the writers of the English school. We do not wonder to find him saying, "The laws of political economy are statements, not of what men ought to do, but of what experience shows they will do. They are natural laws,—laws of a nature that is fallen from its normal condition, and only in part restored." Had he said that they are the laws of man's depravity, he would have described exactly those laws as the English school have worked them out. One of these laws which his English teachers have taught him, is the increasingly unequal distribution of wealth. This, Mr. Atkinson, or any other disciple of Henry C. Carey, would have shown him to be a gross delusion. It is quite true that through the unnecessary faults of our industrial system, there is a tendency to the rapid accumulation of great fortunes; but it is not through industry but through speculation. Within the bounds of industry the tendency is steadily to a more equal distribution, as Mr. Atkinson has shown for the period of 1830-1880.

We can commend the book heartily to all who are interested in these subjects.

LETTERS FROM HELL. Given in English by L. W. J. S. With a Preface by George MacDonald, LL. D. Pp. x and 350.
New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

In the year 1864 the Swedish philosopher Bostrom fired a bomb-shell into the theological camp by publishing his "Remarks on the Doctrine of Hell" (*Anmärkingar till Helvetsläran*). A flood of publications was poured out by controversialists on both sides, both original and translated. The most memorable of these is the book of which a modified translation has been issued by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls. It is the work of a Danish theologian of the orthodox school, and of a powerful imagination. It reminds one at times of the *Inferno* of Dante; and, indeed, it rests on the same fundamental idea of the future life. Both Dante and the Dane start from the principle that the future life is to be in strict continuity with the life that now is. There is not to be uniformity or monotony of punishment of the wicked. The varied types of their evil-doing in this state will return to plague them in the future. So our author makes his story of the sad fate of his hero an autobiography by which his state after death is made intelligible to us. This we think an

artistic defect in the book. Dante does the same, it is true, with such of the inhabitants of his *Inferno* as he does not at once recognize; yet he so does it as to avoid the interruption of long digressions, and does not recall anything in a fashion that is inconsistent with the present state of their feeling. But it is impossible to imagine a person suffering as this lost soul does, and yet recalling all these facts so coolly. This detracts from what the author evidently cares more for than artistic effect. It destroys to some extent the *vraisemblance* of the book, and gives it an air of unreality.

The hell of our author is not a pit of fire and brimstone. He rather starts from the conception in Jude's Epistle that it is a state of darkness in which the lost are "wandering stars." There is the "gnashing of teeth" from excessive cold, and yet an inward fire and thirst consume them. Life is smitten for them with an utter unreality. Thought is powerful enough to give them the seeming of whatever they desire, but only in seeming. The solid reality is wanting, and while they go through the motions of dissipation and gossip and pleasure-seeking, they are in truth devoured by desires which find no satisfaction. At the same time the memory of an evil past is opened to them, never to be closed. Remorse haunts their steps and embitters every thought. They live alone in the midst of crowds, and move in societies framed on the basis of elective affinities, which only enable them to intensify each other's torment. The only alleviation of their prolonged darkness is a dim twilight, which shines to them at times from the distant and inaccessible Paradise.

The weak place in the book is the mechanical conception of retribution on which it is based. While the author at times professes to accept the principle that character determines the future, we find him speaking of the fate of the lost as depending upon the performance of certain conventional acts of faith and repentance, which cannot have the effect of changing the character with any such rapidity as he takes for granted. It is this conventional religious element that deprives the book of much of its power as a fresh affirmation of the old truth that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." A conception of the future based strictly on that saying would have neither the hell he describes nor the heaven he hints at, but a hell and a heaven which would authenticate themselves to every man's conscience. And yet our author approaches this idea, and his book has a degree of power and truth which we miss in most books of the kind.

Dr. George MacDonald has a preface to this edition, in which he expresses his regret that the Liberal tendency in modern theology has conduced so much to the denial of any hell as the outcomes of evil lives. In that we agree with him. We think the world has not gained by "putting out hell with rose water," as Mr. Lowell has described the process. But we know of no more powerful description of the reality which that dread word covers than by that liberal and even sceptical writer, Mr. Greg. We refer to the terrible passage in his "Enigmas of Life."

PILOT FORTUNE. By Marian C. L. Reeves and Emily Read. Author of "Old Martin Boscawen's Jest," "Aytoun" and "Wearithorne." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The novel of to-day requires neither elaborate plot, stirring incident nor deep study of character to insure its success, if it can show new types of life and a freshly picturesque background. The boundaries of romance writing and of narratives of travel have, in a great measure, coalesced, and novelists now journey, note book in hand,

in search of new scenery and conditions in which to arrange their characters. The special felicity of this new novel, to which two ladies previously known by their separate efforts in fiction stand in united sponsorship, is in having secured an entirely fresh field for picturesque description in the little island at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, "the rock between three seas," with its pinnacled cliffs, stony coves and wind-swept uplands, tenanted by its scanty population of fisher folk, to whom glimpses of the great world and its vanities are only given by some rare travelers who venture to the little towns on the Nova Scotia shore and bring back tidings of the wonders there. The reader is allowed to share the vivid sensations of such wanderers to the outside world when accompanying *Milicent* in her enforced trip to St. John, after her rescue from the crippled yacht, on which she had embarked for a pleasure trip with two young men, both her lovers—between whom, it may be added, she hesitates, like Hercules, between Virtue and Pleasure. This last sentence indicates both the unconventional character of the heroine and the drift of the story in which she figures. The situation is not strikingly novel, even with the addition of a mysteriously fugitive father in the background; but with the help of its fresh environment of scenery it is worked up into a very pretty story. Of its literary style there is but one severe criticism to be made. It has the too frequent but unforgivable defect of being written altogether in the present tense.

TRAJAN: The History of a Sentimental Young Man, With Some Episodes in the Comedy of Many Lives' Errors. A Novel. By Henry F. Keenan. New York: Cassell & Co.

This novel, left unfinished at the time of the sudden decease of the *Manhattan Magazine*, in which it was in course of publication, now appears completed in book form, to the gratification of many readers whose interest had been excited by the portions already given to the public. The interest of "Trajan" is by no means left to depend entirely on the Sentimental Young Man of the title role, though he and his love affairs are, of course, prominent in the story; a more cogent cause for the attention with which this book has been received is to be found in the picturesque force with which it deals with matters of fact. The scene of the story is laid in Paris; its epoch is that of the last days of the Second Empire, and the eventful succeeding periods of the Franco-German war, the siege of Paris, the frightful episode of the Commune and the still more frightful scenes accompanying its suppression, and the final re-establishment of peace and order.

The political sympathies of the author are manifestly given with heartiness to Gambetta and his Republican associates; even the wildest excesses of the Commune, which are very graphically described, are not allowed to obscure the merits of the cause which was obliged in some measure to bear the blame of those horrors; at the same time his admiration and pity for the Empress Eugenie inclines him to sympathize also with the outgoing dynasty. Only for the Emperor there is nothing but reprobation.

Of the story which is made the vehicle for all this sprightly narrative there is little to say. Much care has been evidently given to the character of *Trajan*, whose personal traits are indicated by the dedicatory preface as an affectionate presentment of a real person. The little adventuress *Theo* is a sort of *Bcky Sharp*, with many of the amusing characteristics of her great original. The other characters may be shortly character-

ized as a bundle of sticks, whose manoeuvres are necessarily wooden.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The late Fitz James O'Brien is recalled by Messrs. Scribner in a new cheap edition of his "Diamond Lens and Other Stories."

The editions of *The Century Magazine* are now so large that it has become necessary either to go to press at an earlier date or to postpone the day of issue. The latter alternative has been accepted. The April number, the edition of which was 225,000, was delayed until the 25th of March. Future numbers of *The Century Magazine* will be issued on the 1st day of the month of which each bears date.

Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have in press, for the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, "The Diary of David Zeisberger," who was a Moravian missionary among the Indians of Ohio during the years from 1781 to 1798. The translation from the German is by Eugene F. Bliss.

The first two volumes of "The Women of Europe in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," by Mrs. Napier Higgins (Hurst & Blackett, London), have appeared. Several other volumes are in preparation. The author is the wife of Mr. Napier Higgins, Q. C.

Richard Grant White, who died in New York on the 8th instant, was an American writer of dignity, force and influence. His work was all critical, but within that province he had a wide range. He was especially distinguished as a philologist and as a Shakespearean scholar and editor. His principal books are "Words and Their Uses," "Every Day English" and "England, Without and Within." Mr. White was 63 years old.

Mr. Brooks Adams, son of Charles Francis Adams, and author of some noteworthy historical articles recently printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, will write the volume on "Massachusetts" for the "American Commonwealth Series."

Messrs. Scribner are "on time" with a reprint of a little book which is the present sensation in England, entitled "The Russians at the Gates of Herat," by Charles Marvin, with maps and portraits of the English, Russian and Afghan leaders.

Dr. James Strong's "Harmony of the Gospels" is being translated into Japanese.

The article of most consequence in the May *Lippincott* is Mr. Edward C. Bruce's "Is the Monopolist Among Us?"—a shrewd and close argument on a subject of lively interest. "The New York Lyceum School for Actors," by Philip G. Hubert, Jr., is also a valuable paper, and there are good descriptive articles on "Haworth and the Brontës," by Emily F. Wheeler, and "Wigs," by O. A. Bierstadt. *Lippincott* gives increasing attention to fiction. There are in this number, besides chapters of the two serials, "Aurora" and "On This Side," short stories and poems by Carlotta Perry, Frederick D. Storey, Howard Glyndon, William Brackett and Julia C. Dorr. Under this head, also, might fairly be placed the Book Reviews of the month, which are particularly vivacious and readable. We have not before encountered a critic who has had the courage to speak of that doubtless ingenious but certainly obscure satire, "Flatland," as it deserves. The *Lippincott* critic truly judges that it is the mathematician alone who can take in "Flatland," and declares that people who understand it will henceforth form a cultus by themselves, like the pioneer readers of Mr. Browning. "Whether those who are barred out from the paradise," says this candid writer, "will pine to get in remains to be seen."

Mrs. Macquoid, the author of "Patty," has in press a novel entitled "Louisa," which Mr. Bentley will publish.

The disposition of many writers of fiction to bring their stories to an abrupt, and often an obscure, end is meeting with just reprobation from various 'mouths of wisest censure.' For example, the *Athenaeum* thus speaks of a collection of stories by Mr. W. E. Norris: "'A Man of His Word' is better constructed than the other tales, but it has the defect, common to most of them, of an abrupt conclusion, which does not seem to be due to the necessity of an inadequate plot so much as to want of care, of patience, or perhaps of space. It strikes the reader that a very little more trouble would have turned 'A Man of his Word' into a capital novelette; but as it stands the end is not a conclusion, but a collapse. Some of the tales close in a disastrous way that might be called tragic if it was more artistic, but suddenness is not alone sufficient for an effect. Indeed, in more than one instance in the volume it is ridiculous instead of terrible. How it is that an abrupt, inexplicable ending should come to be considered eminently artistic is one of the curiosities of story-writing."

This might be called a prize title—it is the name of a novel by Austen Pember announced in London: "Victoria Victrix; or, a Shrug, a Hum, a Ha!"

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, of New York, will publish early in May a book by Rev. Dr. Schaaf, under the title "The Oldest Church Manual," called "Teaching of the Apostles," with illustrations and fac-similes of the Jerusalem MS., and cognate documents, with full discussion of the subject.

The Countess de Castiglione is writing her "Memoirs." The book will be a chronicle of fashionable life in Paris for twenty-five years.

"The Works of Samuel Richardson," in twelve volumes, are soon to be published by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish a work entitled "An Inglorious Columbus," by E. P. Vining, which is an attempt to show that America was discovered in the fifth century, A. D., by a party of Buddhist monks from Afghanistan, of whom one, named Hwui Shan, returned to Asia after an absence of forty-one years.

A new edition of that excellent book of reference, "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," revised by Mr. Vincent, of the British Royal Institution, is in the press of Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co.

A plan has been matured for a series of Authors' Readings in aid of the Copyright League and the International Copyright movement, to take place at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, on the afternoons of April 28th, 29th and 30th. Five or six authors will read each day. The arrangements are in charge of a committee of ladies. W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, C. D. Warner, Edward Eggleston and Frank R. Stockton have already agreed to take part.

Dr. Philip Schaaf and Mr. Arthur Gilman purpose editing a series of selections from religious poets, the volumes to bear the general title of "A Library of Religious Poetry." Both ancient and modern writers will be drawn on.

There is to be issued at Oldenburg, Germany, a bibliography by Karl Engel, of Faust literature, from the sixteenth century, to 1884. Herr Engel is well known from his previous contributions to the same subject.

The following are the titles of some of the poems in Miss Jean Ingelow's long-expected new volume of lyrics: "Rosamund," "Echo and the Ferry," "Preludes to a Penny Reading," "Kismet," "Dora," "Speranza."

Newspaper enterprise in Japan is making marked progress, for no fewer than three of the vernacular journals published at Tokio and one at Kobe sent special correspondents to report the proceedings of the recent hostilities between France and China.

M. M. Boussod, Valadon & Co. (Goupil & Co.) have in hand a work which promises to rank among the books of the century—namely, "L'Armée Française," with illustrations by M. Edouard Detaille and text by M. Jules Richard. There will be 450 illustrations from M. Detaille's brush depicting the types and uniforms of the French Army for nearly a hundred years (1789-1885). The drawings have been made in water colors, and sixty of them will be reproduced in fac-simile. One hundred copies are to be first printed on Japanese paper, the subscription price being 2400 francs a copy. An edition of 200 copies, on hand-made paper, at 1200 francs each, will then be struck off; and afterwards the ordinary copies, at 800 francs each, will be printed. The work is being prepared at a cost of about £20,000.

The news comes from London of the death of Mr. William Routledge, who was at one period a member of the firm of Messrs. George Routledge & Sons.

A new illustrated astronomical work, "in the interest of religion," entitled "Celestial Empires," by the author of "Ecce Cœlum," will be published in April by the American Tract Society. A complete set of the works of this author has been applied for from Japan, for the use of the Theological School in Tokio.

A volume of short stories, by Mr. William Black, is nearly ready by Messrs. MacMillan & Co. It will take its name from the first story in the volume, "The Wise Woman of Inverness."

Gen. Lew Wallace will soon be relieved from his duties as American Minister to Constantinople, and can then finish the novel on which he is understood to be engaged.

"A Classified Collection of English Proverbs," with their equivalents in nine European languages, by Mrs. Mawr, of Bucharest, is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock.

The J. B. Lippincott Company have in press "Aurora," a new novel by Mary Agnes Tincker; a new novel by the author of "White Feather," entitled "Model Wife," and a new novel by E. Oswald, the German writer, entitled "Vain Forebodings," will be translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister. These publishers have also nearly ready "Nature and Mind and Human Automatism," by Morton Prince.

The new "Parchment-Paper" volume "Discriminate," is attributed in some quarters to Mr. O. B. Bunce, author of "Don't." This is an error. "Discriminate," although announced as a companion to "Don't" is not by the same hand.

Another mistaken impression should be corrected. The recent announcement of the suspension of the *Dial*, an evening paper published in New York, seems to have given some persons an idea that the *Dial*, published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, is the one referred to. Nothing could be more erroneous. The *Chicago Dial* has just closed successfully its fifth year.

We note a novel design in the announcements of Messrs. Ward & Downey, of London. That firm will publish shortly a volume entitled "Songs From the Novelists," compiled and edited by Mr. W. Davenport Adams. The songs range from Sir Philip Sidney to our own time, including many copyright pieces, reprinted by permission. There will be an introduction and notes.

The "History of Art in Phœnicia and Cyprus," from the French of Georges Perrot

and Charles Chipiez, edited by Walter Armstrong, has just appeared in two volumes from the press of Chapman & Hall, London.

What will be a valuable work when completed is "A History of the Custom Revenue in England From the Earliest Times to the Year 1827," compiled exclusively from original authorities, by Hubert Hall, of H. M. Public Record office. Two volumes have thus far appeared. (London: ElliotStock.)

The last number of the Journal of the Society of Telegraphic Engineers and Electricians contains an account of experiments in electrotyping with a dynamo-electric machine, by Capt. H. R. Sankey, R. E.

In the April number of the *Andover Review*, Prof. Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, writes a notable article on "The Moral Purpose of the Later American Novel."

Henry Phillips, Jr., has privately printed a translation of a few of the poems of Alexander Petofi, "the Hungarian Burns."

Ginn, Heath & Co. have published "An Introduction to the Study of the Compounds of Carbon; or, Organic Chemistry," by Prof. Ira Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University.

Eisig Graber (Przemysl), who in 1882 began the publication of the Hebrew Letters of Samuel David Luzzatto, is now, with the help of S. J. Halberstam and Dr. A. Harkavy, editing Pappoport's letters to Luzzatto. He is also publishing the celebrated "Schaare Zion" of Rabbi Isaac de Lattes (a history of the Jewish nation from the beginning of the world to the year 1372), with notes by Salomon Ruber.

The proceedings of the fall meeting of the American Oriental Society, held in Baltimore in October last, have just appeared. The spring meeting will take place in Boston, on May 6th.

The April issue of *Literary Life* (Elder Publishing Company, Chicago), is a very readable number. Among other things it contains a life-like portrait of Bayard Taylor, and a timely article on "The Claimant at Washington."

Messrs. Cassell & Co. will shortly commence the issue in monthly parts, uniform with "Picturesque America," of "Picturesque Canada." It will be edited by Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston.

Miss Caroline Fothergill, sister of the better known Miss Jessie Fothergill, has obtained the prize of £200 for a serial novel offered by the proprietors of the *People's Journal*.

It is said now to be an "open secret" that Max O'Rell is the *nom de plume* of M. Paul Blouet, French Master at Westminster School.

The commission entrusted with the publication of the correspondence of Frederick the Great up to this time collected 8000 letters and documents, some of them of very great importance. It is stated that these documents will be printed with as little delay as possible.

The Royal Spanish Academy has published the conditions of a literary competition of considerable interest to those conversant with Spanish literature. The Academy proposes to give the successful author a gold medal, about £120 in money, and 500 copies of the book. The first competition is for the best biographical and critical study upon Tirso de Molina; the second for a *romancero* upon the lines of the 'Romanero del Cid,' the subject being Don Jaime el Conquistador, the volume to contain no fewer than twenty, nor more than fifty romances.

ART NOTES.

Mr. James B. Sword and Mr. N. H. Trotter are holding a joint exhibition of their works at Messrs. Davis & Harvey's galleries, No. 1212 Chestnut street. The galleries will be open this morning with a collection of about one hundred and sixty pictures, and will continue open next week, day and evening, free, until Wednesday evening. Thereafter, on Wednesday, 22d; Thursday, 23d, and Friday, 24th instants, the entire catalogue will be offered at public auction, without reserve. The exhibition includes only approved pictures, selected by the artists from their more recent works, with the purpose of making an attractive, important sale of valuable paintings. The undertaking is in the nature of an experiment which has never been tried before, and may never be again, but it is an experiment made in good faith on the part of the artists, Messrs. Sword and Trotter having offered of their best, with every design and desire to do well by the art-loving public.

Mr. Fred Waugh, whose studio, at Eighth and Market streets, is open to visitors on Fridays, is sending to the Boston Museum Exhibition two important landscapes, that will hold their own wherever they may go. The larger is entitled "Late Afternoon," and represents the glow of sunset in direct contrast with the advancing shadows of twilight. With intrepid candor the artist has left his subject as he found it, the foreground cast in shade, and the distance and higher plane of the view brilliant in the level rays of the setting sun. The main objects seem lost in darkness until the eye becomes accustomed to the golden illumination, when gradually the carefully modeled and closely studied features of broken ground, clothed with field herbage, are brought out, dim but distinct in the half light, and true in relation and color. The problem of reversing the usual order of illumination and making the stronger lights retire, while the darker passages come forward, is very skilfully solved, and the composition keeps together remarkably well. The second work, "A Garden in Gray," is a spring scene in the old French village where Mr. Waugh was studying last year. It is an admirable example of the charm attaching to a cool gray scheme of color, everything being kept within a narrow range of low tones. The bright green of the early grass and the pink bloom of the fruit trees are clearly suggested, but the color-effect is of masses very closely allied, the distinguishing gradations being subtle and delicate. The figure of a girl rests against one of the old trees and there are rabbits sitting about here and there in the grass, but these seem to enhance rather than to disturb the air of slumbrous peace pervading an ancient garden on a soft, languid, lazy, spring day. Mr. Waugh also has, at the moment, his Salon picture, "The White Frost." It is a striking study in white, the earth covered with a heavy frost like a light fall of snow, seen only in damp climates; the sky white and almost opaque with mists hardly penetrated by the palid light of the early sun—a strong though not an attractive work, remarkably well painted in parts, interesting on account of its technical merits, but lacking in picturesque qualities that appeal to general observation. Mr. Waugh is preparing to spend part of the summer on a sketching tour about the headwaters of the Delaware in company with Mr. Herzog and Mr. Herman Simon.

Prof. George C. Lambdin, of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, delivered a public lecture at that institution, on Friday evening, 17th instant, on "What We Mean by a Work of Art." Mr. Lambdin is an artist who has ideas, and he has also the faculty of expression, making clear, definite

statements that need not be misunderstood by minds of intelligence. A great many people are beginning to take an interest in art who have as yet but vague conceptions, and who are capable of thinking only in a confused, disjointed fashion on the subject. In teaching these tyros how to think, clearing up misty notions and helping laymen to know what they are talking about when they discourse on art, the professor is rendering good service and aiding education in the direction where aid is especially needed. The proceeds of Friday's lecture, which were considerable, were devoted to the general fund of the school.

New York has again occasion to protest against the proposed erection of a statue in Central Park in honor of a somebody or nobody whom the public never heard of, and the desirability of getting the National Art League into immediate working order for the protection of the park is once more clearly demonstrated. A correspondent of the *Post* pertinently says: "Who can tell what effigies may hereafter astonish the eyes of posterity if the ability of friends to pay be established as the only requisite?" The same correspondent, by the way, suggests that it would be a happy exchange if the liberal decorators of Central Park could be induced to adopt Alexander Hamilton, Washington Irving or Robert Fulton, citizens to whom New York owes the highest honors, as the object of their monumental designs in place of their unknown friend. This is a proper suggestion, of course, but, as to Fulton, it should be remembered that he was a citizen of Pennsylvania. It is true he resided in New York, did all his great work in New York and signed himself "Robert Fulton, of New York," but the Legislature of this Commonwealth decided some time since that he did not know anything about that little matter, declaring him a Pennsylvanian, and erecting his statue in the Capitol at Washington. There is a very stupid blunder lying between Fulton and the Legislature as to where he belonged, and, of course, Fulton is in the wrong.

There has been a good deal of fault-finding in Washington because Mr. Corcoran and the Trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery do not go on and build the art school which the community has been anxiously looking for these many years past. A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times* says Mr. Corcoran has been exceedingly desirous of carrying out this project during his lifetime, but has been unable to secure the property in the rear of the present building on which to erect the school. It is, says the *Times*, "the property of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, a distant relative of Robert E. Lee, who remained true to the Union and was a distinguished naval officer during the war. He has a mortal hatred of all ex-Confederates, with whom he includes Mr. Corcoran, and steadily refuses to permit the old gentleman to purchase his property at any price."

The *Baltimore Sun* says: "Mr. W. W. Corcoran has had a monument erected at Tunis, on the empty grave of the author of 'Home, Sweet Home,' to supply the place of the slab that for so many years covered the remains of the poet. When, in 1883, Mr. Corcoran had the body of John Howard Payne exhumed and brought to this country for interment, it was his desire that the memorial of his name and fame at Tunis should remain as it was, but for some reason or other it was removed and broken. To take its place he has had a monument made in Malta of imperishable stone, seven feet high, on a base of four feet square, the whole surmounted by a symbolical decoration in white marble. The inscriptions on the monument record briefly the date of Payne's birth, June 9, 1791; of his death, April 9, 1852; the transfer of his remains to

the cemetery at Washington, June 9, 1883, and his authorship of the song identified with his name, the whole being completed by the addition of the single line, "Then be content, poor heart."

The Prize Fund Exhibition at the American Art Galleries in New York will open to the public on Monday, the 20th instant. Friday was "Press" and "Varnishing Day." The committee selected by the subscribers to the fund were to select and mark the pictures to be purchased for presentation to the various museums and art institutions on or before Friday. This constitutes the award of the prizes as the matter is generally understood, and marked interest is felt in art circles, not so much in the prize winning as in the sequel of the undertaking, the result of the competition and its effect on the future of art. The enterprise is an experiment, and while all right-minded people are glad to welcome every endeavor to promote the best interests of art, there are many who do not look for any important advantages to be gained by means of prize competitions. If these doubters are happily disappointed in the present instance they will be among the first to say "well done."

The New York *Tribune* has the following: The Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have issued their report for 1884. The year's attendance is given as 168,288. The receipts at the Museum were \$4516, and the total expenses were \$18,518. Mr. Harvey D. Parker's bequest of \$100,000 is evidently warmly appreciated. Much is said in the usual vein regarding lack of funds for building purposes, and for additional purchases. This lack prevents the Trustees from securing the two Etruscan sarcophagi, decorated with recumbent figures and bas-reliefs, which were brought to Boston for the International Exhibition of 1883. It is stated that the art students at the Museum have obtained about half the sum needed for the purchase of Regnault's "Automedon." If the "sum needed" is \$10,000, the price set for some time upon the picture, one-half of the amount is more than was paid for the painting by the speculative gentleman who is endeavoring to effect its sale. The gifts received by the museum during the year included pottery, glass and coins from the excavations of Assos, a cast of the altar-piece in the Metropolitan Museum, a collection of miniatures from Mr. Nathan Appleton and one of paintings and Japanese curios from the late Thomas G. Appleton.

AN AMAZONIAN FAREWELL.

Well, we have threaded through and through
The gleaming forests. Fairy isles,
Begirt in God's eternal smiles,
As fallen stars in fields of blue;
Some futile wars with subtle love
That mortal never vanquished yet—
Some symphonies by angels set
In wave below, in bough above—
Were yours and mine; but here adieu!

Yet if it come to pass some days
That you grow weary, sad, and you
Lift up deep eyes from dusty ways
Of mart and moneys to the blue
And pure cool waters, isle and vine,
And bathe you there, and then arise
Refreshed by one fresh thought of mine,
I rest content; I kiss your eyes,
I kiss your hair in my delight,
I kiss my hand to say good-night.

May love be thine by sun or moon;
May peace be thine by stormy way,
Through all the darling days of May,
Through all the genial days of June,
To golden days that die in smiles
Of sunset on the Blessed Isles
—Joaquin Miller, in the Boston Transcript.

SCIENCE.
THE CLIMATE OF THE EGYPTIAN
SUDAN.

From Science.

In so vast a region of country as the Egyptian Sudan, extending as it does over about sixteen or eighteen degrees of latitude and as many of longitude, with differences of altitude of more than six thousand feet on single parallels, it is evident that there must be great diversity of climate, a full discussion of which would occupy too much space for a reasonable article. But that portion of the Egyptian Sudan which at this time attracts the attention of the world by reason of the presence there of European troops, and the apparently intended operations of those troops, can be here concisely considered.

British troops now occupy two positions in the Egyptian Sudan—viz., the province of Dongola, on the Nile, and the city and port of Suakim, on the coast of the Red Sea.

Italian troops occupy the port and vicinity of Massowah, on the Red Sea coast, and the Bay of Assab and its vicinity, on the same coast, near the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Whatever may be the object of the Italian government in thus occupying positions on the Red Sea coast, the object of the present British occupation is declared to be war against El Mahdi, and it will be necessary to consider the climate of the territories occupied by his forces. El Mahdi now occupies and rules over the following: The province of Khartum, the province of Darfur, the province of Kordofan, the province of Senaar, the province of Berber, the district of Gallabat, the province of Taka (excepting the capital, Kassala), and the great desert region between the Nile, near Berber, and the Red Sea coast, near Suakim and Agig. Thus we have to consider the climate in the provinces and districts above named; and first the province of Dongola, now occupied by the expeditionary corps under Gen. Lord Wolseley, of probably about nine thousand British troops.

This is one of the rich and productive provinces of the Egyptian Sudan,* extending from near Wady Halfa on the north to the borders of the province of Berber along the course of the Nile. The correspondence from Lord Wolseley's corps has, during the past few months, made almost every hamlet and village throughout its length known to all parts of the world where newspapers are read. The climate of the region now occupied by the British force is not only good, but very agreeable, during four months of the year—November, December, January and February—though February sometimes gives specimen days of the Khamseen wind which are very trying, even to natives of the country. During the months of March, April, May and the first half of June, however, the climate, though not very unhealthy, is exceedingly trying to all excepting natives of the country. The ordinary temperature is very high during the day, the thermometer in the shade often indicating from 95° to 110° F., while during the night the temperature falls to 65° or 70°. This great difference makes it necessary to take great care to preserve health; and, with the best of care, intermittent fevers are exceedingly prevalent. These if neglected, are liable to take typhoid forms. During these months the dust-storms coming from the southward are of most distressing frequency and violence. While these storms are hard to endure, and cause great suffering, I believe they to a certain extent destroy fever-germs, and prevent the climate from being so fatal to Europeans as it would otherwise be. From June to September the

southerly and southwesterly winds come charged with moisture, though rarely yielding rain, and while relieved from the dust-storms the European is more subject to fever influences.

Such is the climate in which the British troops are apparently to wait during the next five months before advancing against their human enemy. Should they wait there, under the best possible care and with the best possible medical surveillance, the commander will be fortunate should the "unseen enemy" not reduce his force by more than ten per cent. before October next, while another ten per cent. would be so debilitated by repeated fever attacks as to require a month of cool weather to restore their strength and make them fit for a vigorous campaign.

The climate of Suakim can hardly be considered unhealthy, but for the excessive heat which reigns there, except during the three months of December, January and February. There the desert comes down to the very sea-beach, and the air of the desert, though burning hot, is not unwholesome. But the heat in that region, where sometimes during two or three successive years rain does not fall, while the tropical sunbeams constantly bathe the rocks and sands, is of an intensity not to be conceived by those who have never experienced the like; and exposure to it by Europeans, without extraordinary precautions, is certain to produce sunstroke and congestions. The thermometer in April, in the shade, will often indicate a temperature of 100° to 105° F.; but even this does not indicate the effect upon a foot-soldier, who, marching in the sun, receives the direct rays, and, in addition, suffers from the heat radiated and reflected from the light-colored soil. It is, however, quite different with the mounted soldier, whether on horse-back or on camel-back, as, if well-covered, he suffers less from the direct rays of the sun, and not at all from the reflected and radiated heat. As the entire route from Suakim to Berber is subject to heats fully equal to those of the vicinity of Suakim, it may be safely asserted that it is impracticable for European foot-soldiers to make the march between those two points during the spring and summer months, except by using the night and early morning exclusively for marching.

The climate of the province of Berber is very similar to that of Dongola; but, owing to the effects of the waters of the river Athara, in some parts of this province fevers are more prevalent during the summer months, and of a worse type than in Dongola.

In the province of Taka and the district of Gallabat the climate from June to October is deadly for Europeans. During that season the rains are there copious, and, mingling with the floods of water coming down from the mountains of Abyssinia, cause the rich soil to become like a saturated sponge, while the rank vegetation and the exhalations from the soil render the air poisonous. From many districts the natives abandon the country in May, taking with them their families, their flocks and their herds, to save themselves and their families from fever, and their flocks and herds from the ravages of the stinging insects which, during the season of rains, infest the country. These people go north to the deserts, and remain until the latter part of October, when they return, to find their own country delightful in climate and glorious in vegetation. These conditions remain through the winter, and the air is healthful until April.

The climate of Khartum is hot, damp and exceedingly unhealthy from April until October. The winter climate is not disagreeable; but even in winter the place can hardly be considered healthy, owing to the peculiar location of the town between the

Blue and White Niles, and to lack of sanitary rule in the construction of the streets and houses. During the past twenty years more care has been taken in the construction of dwellings, and the conditions are now more favorable than they formerly were.

The province of Kordofan is visited by less rain than that of Khartum or of Taka. During the winter, from the last of October until the 1st of March, the climate is very agreeable and quite healthy. The prevailing winds are from the north. The temperature is not high, ranging in the middle of the day from 80° to 88° F. The air is bracing and invigorating, while the nights are cool and pleasant.

March, April and May are there the hottest and most disagreeable season, though not unhealthy. In June the season of rains commences, and it lasts until the latter part of September or early October. The winds are then from the south and southwest. The rains come in showers, sometimes daily, but oftener once in three or four days. The air is debilitating, and fevers, intermittent in form, strike all excepting the natives.

No matter what care may be taken to guard troops from the effects of the climate, the death rate among soldiers is always great during this wet season. In an expedition which I sent into that province, well organized, well and very carefully commanded, well supplied, with good medical attendance and good hospital supplies, six per cent. of the soldiers died during four months of the season of rains, while during the remainder of the year there were very few deaths.

The climate of Darfur closely resembles that of Kordofan. The rains come at the same time of year, and the sanitary effects of the different seasons are nearly the same; yet the fevers, according to the reports of the medical officers, seem to be more often severe in type in Darfur than in Kordofan.

C. P. STONE.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

N. Y. Tribune, April 15.

Bloodshed on the Kusk has caused happiness and hopefulness in New York and Chicago. It is idle, for the moment, to reason that the war—if there should be a war—would not necessarily benefit this country so much as has already been anticipated in speculative changes of price; the disposition prevailing is to make the most of the real help that it is felt the war would give, and, if possible, to start all the markets and all business on a new tack while the excitement lasts. In this, active business men are not quite so blind to the difficulties as they may seem to be. The reason, first, that nobody can tell how far a mere change of feeling, from hopelessness to hopefulness, in a country so prone to speculation as this, may overcome all obstacles and bring about a genuine revival of activity. In many respects they consider the conditions have been favorable to a revival of trade for some time past, and only confidence has been lacking. If the war will bring us confidence, even though in part ill-founded, the naturally favoring conditions and the immense vitality and recuperative power of the country will quickly give the movement such momentum as to prevent a reaction.

In support of this opinion it may be urged that the prices of most products are unusually low, and yet production continues to such an extent as to prove that the cost of production has been greatly reduced, so that a moderate advance in prices would bring prosperity to industries. The danger of any change of tariff, it is felt, is now remote. Nor is the continued coinage of silver greatly feared, for the present, since the debt statement of the new Secretary of the

Treasury disclosed a determination to stop the disbursement of gold for bonds. With a surplus reserve in the New York banks nearly as large as their entire reserve at this date in 1879, and with a total reserve exceeding by nearly \$60,000,000 the amount held at this date in any year prior to 1884, and exceeding by \$47,000,000 the amount held at this date last year. It is reasoned that the accumulation of idle capital suffices to sustain an enormously increased production and commercial activity, if confidence could only be imparted to buyers long enough to start the wheels of trade. Even the prospect of a short wheat crop helps, for it gives promise that our enormous surplus, now carried by bankers, dealers and farmers, may be worked off at fair prices.

The medal has another side—which nobody cares to see at present. If a season of confidence and activity can be brought about, almost everybody will be glad; particularly those who have been carrying large stocks of unsold products, and those who have been loaded with large amounts of unsalable securities. The danger is, first, that speculation may so largely and suddenly advance prices as to deprive the country of most of the real benefit which an increased foreign demand might bring; second, that the consciousness that the movement is partly unreal, and that it is being used by speculators to unload on others, may nip confidence in the bud; and, third, that the prospect of poor crops and the curtailment of production in many branches may prevent for the present that increase of purchases for consumption which is needed in order to start a revival in legitimate trade. As respects securities, especially, the people have been and still are making scanty profits, and will hardly be ready to invest much until they have realized profits and repaired past losses. A hasty advance in prices would therefore be very apt to bring a most discouraging reaction, but with all the markets in control of speculators, most of whom want to unload, an over-hasty advance is not improbable.

Last week, at all events, the upward rush of prices was indicative of a strong desire to make hay while the sun shone. No. 2 red winter wheat closed at \$1 in elevator, against 90½ cents on the 4th; April wheat at 99, against 90½; corn at 53½, against 49½; oats at 39½, against 37½, and lard at 7.25, against 7.10. But the movement in provisions was moderated by the published statements showing that the number of hogs packed during the winter had exceeded by 1,058,176 the record of the previous year, besides an increase of 6 per cent in average weight. The upward movement in wheat was greatly helped by the official report of the Bureau for April, indicating a probable yield of only about 400,000,000 bushels this year, and the tendency to forget the large surplus on hand was as strong as ever. The movement in stocks, though well calculated to create an impression, because a few stocks were made very active and strong, had so little breadth or public participation that the average price of sixty stocks at the close on Saturday was only 32 cents per share higher than on the Saturday preceding—\$46.77 per share, against \$46.45. The strength in a few stocks seemed to be gladly used as a cover for considerable selling of the list generally, and even the stocks which did advance gained but little, Northwest leading with a gain of 2½ for the week. If there is any public participating in the market, or any general buying by investors here or abroad, the fact is well concealed.

Neither the iron and steel nor the dry goods market showed any favorable change last week, but the settlement of some important strikes was encouraging; the market for iron appeared to be hardening; and the curtailment of production by cotton manufacturers gave hope of improvement.

Naturally there is much apprehension of another prolonged struggle on account of the action of the iron and steel workers of the Pittsburg district, but the demand for some qualities of iron seemed to be rather larger, without change in prices.

DRIFT.

About forty years ago, when the O'Reilly line was the only telegraph wire into Pittsburg, Anson Stager, who has just died ex-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was the operator. Andrew Carnegie, the iron prince; Robert Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; City Attorney Moreland and George McLain, ex-Superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph, were messengers in roundabouts.

There was but one instrument, and when it got out of order business had to stop until it was repaired. There were no special dispatches to newspapers and no delivery of press messages. Each paper sent a reporter around to the telegraph office, who copied what he wanted for his paper. The amount of foreign news was limited to 1500 words a night, and other reports in proportion, the charge to each paper being \$9 a week. Regular telegraph tolls at that time were forty cents for ten words and four cents for each additional word.

One night when we called to copy the report we found everything quiet and Stager sitting by the little table that held the instrument, reading: He told me there would be no news that night, as that part of the instrument which printed the characters on the paper was broken. We so reported, and the editors poured fresh oil on the gudgeon of the scissors, and made the best arrangement they could to get along without any telegraphic news.

Between 11 o'clock and midnight Stager came into the office of the *Commercial Journal* with a bundle of manuscript in his hand. He said that while sitting by the instrument and listening mechanically to the clicking, it seemed to him that he could make out what it was saying by the sound. He had written it out as it sounded to him. Here it was. If we would take the risks on its accuracy we were welcome to use it. It seemed to read all right, and we published it, and found upon comparison with Eastern papers, which came three days later, that there were very few mistakes in it. The "scoop" the *Commercial Journal* thus obtained over the *Dispatch*, *Post*, *Gazette* and *Union* was the talk of the town for several days.—*Pittsburg Times*.

A letter from Nantucket to the New Bedford *Mercury* says: What the people do when they have no mails is often a query. They rely for entertainment very little upon outside assistance. Necessity has made them self-dependent. Theatre companies no longer visit the island, because the audiences are too small. The best lecturers don't care to come, for they cannot be paid enough, and 35 miles of rough sea travel is both unpleasant and uncertain. So a considerable part of the inhabitants are literary and all social. Caste does not depend upon wealth. Sociability, refinement, and a taste for literature are the passports to the best society. Numerous clubs and classes meet frequently to pursue some literary work. The young people form small companies and meet every evening at each other's homes. Parties are continually occurring. Games are popular, particularly card playing. In the drawing-room and parlor Nantucket society finds most of its entertainment. The number and size of Nantucket churches far exceeds the religious needs of the community. Forty years ago, when some of them were built, the pop-

ulation was three times the present census. At the North, where John S. C. Abbott preached to an audience filling the house, the congregation does not average one to each pew, and on the church book the male members number only four. Crowds used to attend the Baptist to hear Jeffries. Now it is closed. The South (Unitarian), where Hepworth began, will remain longest, because in its tower is the town clock and the celebrated bell, but its congregation is small. The floating element that moves capriciously from one church to another is now favoring the chapel, and yet the church is only half filled. When Wise and Talbot were stationed there the building, with its gallery on three sides, was none too large. The Friends' meeting house on Fair street is still opened for three women and two men, and often less. That on Centre street is closed. The Catholics alone prosper. The nine edifices for public worship, with a seating capacity of 5000, are used by less than 1000 persons.

Vessel interests upon Lake Michigan, and to a considerable extent upon others of the great lakes, have for some time been in a state of decadence, and the outlook at present does not promise a very considerable degree of improvement. The painful days of navigation by sail on the lakes have probably passed for good, and steam vessels will not, for some time at least, enjoy the profitable trade which they commanded a few years ago. The difficulty with sailing vessels is that steamers have supplanted them, and the difficulty with steamers is that the railways have in turn diverted their freights. The tendency of general business to concentration and quick transit, to large volume and small profits, has left the slow-moving vessel behind, and upon the ocean, lake and river alike the prestige of these stately and white-winged messengers of commerce has nearly departed.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin*.

All sorts of loyal and patriotic effusions in verse now appear in the Canadian papers. They generally go somewhat like this:

Fatigue and dangers scorning,
All forward—be the word, boys,
We give the rebels warning,
They'll have a lively time.
Then march along to battle,
Where victory appears,
To crown with wreaths of laurels
The Royal Grenadiers.
Our land the name shall cherish
Of those her gallant sons, boys,
Who willingly would perish
To guard her from a foe.
And when our name is spoken,
What music to our ears,
The heartfelt words—God bless them
Our loyal Grenadiers.

Yesterday, after morning service in the priory church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield (one of the oldest of the city churches, having been founded by Rahere on his return from a pilgrimage to Pope Paschal II., at Rome, in 1102), an ancient bequest was carried out, under the supervision of the rector, the Rev. W. Panckridge, and the church wardens, by whom twenty-one new sixpences were placed on a tombstone in the old churchyard, and were picked up by an equal number of poor widows belonging to the parish. This quaint custom has been maintained for a period long anterior to the Protestant Reformation, and is almost coeval with the existence of the venerable fane itself. The money gift has been preserved, although the name of the benefactor or benefactor has been lost. Another ancient Good Friday custom was observed at All Hallows Church, Lombard street, where, in accordance with the will of Peter Symons, which dates so far back as the year 1586, sixty

of the younger boys of Christ's Hospital attended divine service in the morning, and afterward received a new penny and a bag of raisins.—*London Morning Post*.

Catherine de Medici is credited with introducing the corset into France; but tight-lacing existed long before her appearance at Fontainebleau. As early as the fifteenth century we read of "a pair of bodies," the evident origin of the word "bodice." But it was during the latter part of the sixteenth century that it assumed the ugly forms depicted. No doubt it was at this period that it became, as Bulwer has it, a whalebone prison: its busks of ivory and wood turning it into a sort of cuirass. Gosson thus describes it:

"These privie coats, by art made strong
With bones, with past, with such-like ware,
Whereby their backe and sides grow long,
And now they harness gallants are;
Were they for use againt the foe,
Our dames for Amazons might goe.

"But seeing they doe only stay
The course that nature doth intend,
And mothers often by them slay
Their daughters young, and worke their end,
What are they els but armours stout,
Wherein like gyants Jove they flout?"

It is instructive to study the faces of the unhappy women who formed "the flying squadron" of Catherine de Medici. The history of the times still more unfolds itself if we study their costume. Catherine de Medici, shut in her "whalebone prison," the folds of her skirts hanging stiffly and diagrammatically, her sleeves like two long black wings, her little black cap, stiff stuff collar and white ruff, appears like some great beetle. In the costume of Mary Stuart, as given in Lacroix, we have the same hard beetle-like form; more beautiful, indeed, as the finest specimen of the Carabus tribe is to the sacred Ateuchus. The slashes in her black dress show the white robe underneath; her waist, her arms, and her throat are bound round with bands of precious stones; while from her waist, which, by the way, is by no means a slender one, is suspended a golden tassel garnished with pearls and precious stones. But consider the crowd of poor women whom these two rival queens led down the Dance of Death. A painted butterfly, with none of the insect's grace, is poor Eleanor of Austria, as depicted in Lacroix. Her body is prisoned in a horny cuirass, and her ruff is backed by two additional fans of lawn; her sleeves are diapered like a chessboard; and from under her arms descend two pieces of stuff brodered with gold and shaped to look like an enormous pair of heavy double crutches. Her rival, Marie Touchet, wears no such frightful costume; she is, nevertheless, one of the same tribe, a less hard and ugly specimen than Catherine de Medici, less hard, but not so beautiful as Mary Stuart. But for forms completely insectile, nothing perhaps ever went beyond these seen in the court of Henri III. of France.—*From Fashions in Waists, in the Magazine of Art for May.*

In the current number of *Harper's Bazar* Col. T. W. Higginson takes the masculine critics of feminine work to task and shows why women of genius have come before the world in the disguise of men. He says:

When Mrs. Somerville wrote her "Mechanism of the Heavens," critics of this description admitted that she had proved, indeed, that women could master astronomy after a fashion, but probably chemistry would be beyond them. When Rosa Bonheur painted cattle it was remarked that probably she could not have painted men as well if she had tried. Then came Elizabeth Thompson in England, and painted men fighting—actual battle pieces—and the critics turned round and wondered if she could delineate men at rest. No matter what a clever woman does,

the stupidest man has always discernment enough to think of something that she has not done; and if, step by step, women held their own in every conceivable department, except in writing treatises on whist or backgammon, then it would suddenly be discovered that whist and backgammon were the inaccessible climax of human intellect—the very north pole, I might say, in view of the name of the latest oracle on one of these subjects—and in that sacred region no woman need apply. After all, with due respect to the great masculine intellect, does not all this seem a little silly?

Why not simply reason about woman's intellect as we should about every other case of gradual development? For some reason or other, mere physical size has priority on this planet—first the reptile 100 feet long, then the man six feet long. This great change made, it seems credible that even the woman, who is only five feet long, may not be wholly crushed by her smallness, but may have her place in the universe. As, by the modern theory, man is gradually developed out of utter ignorance, so is she, but for some reason or other more slowly. It is but yesterday that her brain was regarded with contempt; but yesterday that it was held worth educating. How should she develop confidence in it all at once? We know nothing of the laws that occasionally bring out genius in men—that create a Shakespeare, for instance, and in her case we know still less. We only know that slowly, at long intervals, and in spite of all the obvious disadvantages of physical weakness, social discouragement, and insufficient education, she is beginning to do, here and there, what may fairly be regarded as first-class intellectual work.

Until within a century but one single instance of this was recorded—that of Sappho, in lyric poetry. Within the last century other instances have followed—Rachel in dramatic art, Rosa Bonheur in animal painting, George Sand and George Eliot in prose fiction. These cases are unquestionable. Other women have at least reached a secondary place in other spheres—as Mrs. Somerville in science, Harriet Martineau in political economy, Elizabeth Barrett Browning in poetry. The inference would seem natural that it is simply a case of slower development; a thing not at all discouraging in a world where evolution reigns and the last comer generally wins. Meanwhile, as there is no profession—not even the stage—in which a woman is not still a little handicapped, it is natural that she should disguise her work as man's work; that Fanny Mendelssohn should publish her music as her brother's, and that Miss Murfree should find complete shelter under the very misleading name of Charles Egbert Craddock.

PRESS OPINION.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

The N. Y. Sun.

A number of scientific men about Boston have associated themselves for the purpose of investigating psychical phenomena, and naturally their first object of study is that large class of facts, real or imaginary, known as spiritual manifestations.

We trust these gentlemen will go wisely as well as thoroughly about their inquiries; that they will take nothing for proved until the demonstration is irresistible, and nothing for real that is the product of trick or credulity; and that, when they finally report, their conclusion may be so fortified that no impartial person will be able to dispute it.

The most important thing for them to determine is whether these manifestations are genuine or not, that is to say, whether they are caused by an unquestionable force outside of the medium and his assistants, and are the work of intelligent beings not living

in the flesh, yet possessed of power to move and influence living men and natural objects; or whether they are in all cases the result of the imposture or delusion.

This is the prime question of all; and if the Boston savants can shed light upon it, their labors will be entitled to grateful recognition and lasting applause.

THE MARCH AGAINST RIEL.

The N. Y. Tribune.

General Middleton has made dispositions which appear to be well suited to the emergency, though unfortunately their success will not depend upon the skill with which they have been devised. He is moving with two flying columns, with the object of enclosing Riel in the peninsula formed by the two branches of the Saskatchewan. If Riel stays at or near Dutch Lake, this arrangement would force him to deliver battle, but it is not at all probable that he will throw away all his advantages by fighting a superior force in the open, and it must be expected that he will decline to oblige General Middleton by remaining at Duck Lake. Retreat is perfectly easy for him, either by penetrating the forest north of Prince Albert, or by proceeding along the North Saskatchewan by way of Battleford, Pitt and Edmonton, to the Peace river country, which is now said to be the objective of the rebels. Once in that region it would be almost impossible to reach him, and for a time at least he might carry out his alleged purpose of establishing an independent territory there. General Middleton has made good progress thus far, but it is already evident that the enemy intend to retard his advance in the most effectual way, by burning the country as they pass, and driving off all the stock and cattle.

In this manner they evidently hope to make the commissariat problem the controlling one with their pursuers, and if the latter have to carry all their subsistence and that of their horses with them, their march will certainly be delayed seriously. The half breeds appear to have been worked up to a desperate condition by the representations of their leader, who tells them that they will be hanged if taken, and that therefore there is nothing left for them but to fight. His proclamation issued the other day, after reciting the grievances of his followers, repeats this assertion, and it is probable that he has convinced those about him of the uselessness of surrender. The difficulties General Middleton has to contend with, in trying to hem in the band of desperate men who know every foot of the country, and are far too shrewd to fight in mass, are indeed even greater than Indian warfare usually presents, since Indians will often offer battle to troops, and thus afford openings for striking heavy and telling blows. The half breeds, however, will only fight under cover and in skirmishing fashion, and being unincumbered with baggage they can move swiftly from point to point. The Canadian volunteers are likely to have plenty of work of a tedious and harassing character, and the prospect for getting Riel into a corner is certainly not bright.

At this moment the danger of the general Indian rising seems less than it was two weeks ago, but it is still possible that many tribes are only waiting to see the result of the first collision between the half breeds and the troops, and that if the latter do not obtain a decided advantage the revolt may extend much further.

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, NOT ONLY because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engenders more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretion of the Liver and Stomach.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE FIDELITY

**Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia,**

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARTER PERPETUAL

Cap tal, \$2,000,000. Surplus, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates. Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$50. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Stephen A. Caldwell,	William H. Merrick,
Edward W. Clark,	John B. Gest,
George F. Tyler,	Edward T. Steel,
Henry C. Gibson,	Thomas Drake,
Thomas McKean,	C. A. Griscom,
John C. Bullitt,	

THE PROVIDENT

**LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Office, No. 409 CHESTNUT ST.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
ASSETS, \$15,621,530.63.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, GENT &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice President.

ASA S. WING, Vice-President, and Actuary.

JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager Insurance Dep't.

J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Saml. R. Shipley, Phila.	Israel Morris, Phila.
T. Wistar Brown, Phila.	Chas. Hartshorne, Phila.
Richard Cadbury, Phila.	Wm. Gummere, Phila.
Henry Haines, Phila.	Frederic Collins, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, Phila.	Philip C. Garrett, Phila.
Richard Wood, Phila.	Murray Shipley, Cincinnati.
William Hacker, Phila.	J. M. Albertson, Norristown.
Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia.	

FINANCIAL.

Barker Brothers & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

125 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Philadelphia.

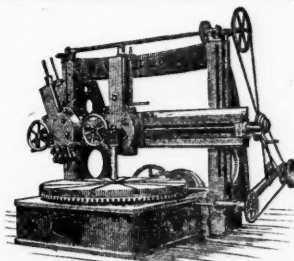
Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds,
allow Interest on Deposits, and
transact a general Banking
and Brokerage Business.

KUNKEL & GRIFFITHS,

(Successors to WALDO M. CLAFLIN.)

MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUGGESTED BY PROF. MEYER.

Nos. 11 and 13 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

**WM. SELLERS & Co.,**

Engineers and Manufacturers of

MACHINE TOOLS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER.

Why expend twice the necessary time and energy in writing?

Used and endorsed by leading professional and business men the world over.

Enables one to write two or three times as fast as with the pen.

IS AN AID TO COMPOSITION.

64 page Pamphlet, mailed free. Correspondence solicited.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Sole Agents,
715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

CONTINUED and exhaustive Analyses of this admirable dietetic, prove it to be beyond doubt the most nutritious preparation of the kind in the market. Unlike other extracts of beef, it is most palatable, and of a delicious flavor, and can be used as a sandwich, on toast or biscuit, and will make a splendid soup by the addition of boiling water in a few minutes.

Wm. M. Shoemaker,

Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sole Manufacturer in the U. S.,

George Brougham,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MISCELLANEOUS.



21 & 23 South Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

Everything of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country Seat. Over 1,500 acres under cultivation, growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1884, with catalogue of seeds and directions for culture, in English and German, free to all applicants.

FOR SALE.—Thirty acre tract Roofing and School Slate, located in Northampton Co., Lehigh Township, Pa. No better in the region; adjoins large and extensive quarries; is but partly developed. Will be sold for part cash and balance on mortgage at 5 per cent.

Address *World's Subscription and Advertising Agency*, 708 Locust St. (South Washington Square), Phila.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

Fine Tailoring Goods

THAT WILL
Make Up Well and Keep
Good Shape.

LIGHT WEIGHT OVERCOATS

OF THE
Latest Shapes & Best Qualities

JOHN WANAMAKER & Co.

FINE TAILORING,
818, 820 AND 822 CHESTNUT STREET.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE GUARANTEE
TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 CHESTNUT STREET,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE
AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination
and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by
the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for
corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF
MONEY. ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,
GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver,
Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment
of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact
all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER
GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description,
such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates
of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry,
etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS
without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a
circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.
JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.
JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,
Edward C. Knight,
J. Barlow Moorhead,
Charles S. Pancoast,
Thomas MacKellar,
John J. Stadiger,

Clayton French,
W. Rotch Wister,
Alfred Fidler,
Charles S. Rinchman,
Wm. J. Howard,
J. Dickinson Sergeant,
Aaron Fric.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 Walnut Street.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Platt,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie,
Henry Winsor,
William H. Trotter,
Albert F. Damon,

Samuel Field,
Charles H. Rogers,
Thomas McKean,
John Lowber Welsh,
John S. Newbold,
John A. Brown,
Edward S. Buckley,
George Whitney,
Robert M. Lewis,
Henry H. Houston.

CHARLES PLATT, President.
T. CHARLTON HENRY, Vice-President.
WM. A. PLATT, 2d Vice-President.
GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary.
EUGENE L. ELLISON, Assistant Secretary.

THE AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE Co.

Office in Company's Building,

308 and 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, \$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance and all
other claims, 852,970 25
Surplus over all liabilities, . . 551,548 96

Total Assets, January 1st, 1884,

\$1,804,519.21.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, CHAS. W. POULTNEY,
JOHN WELSH, ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOHN T. LEWIS, JOHN P. WETHERILL,
THOMAS R. MARIS, WILLIAM W. PAUL,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President.

ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

RICHARD MARIS, Assistant Secretary.

RAILROADS.

To New York SHORTEST
AND QUICKEST
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

MAY 11th, 1884.

FROM DEPOT, NINTH & GREEN STREETS.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

A TWO-HOUR TRAIN
BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT CITIES.Double Track, Perfect Equipment, Prompt and
Reliable Movement.

New York, Trenton and the East, 7.30 (two-hour
train), 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 (Fast Express) A. M., 1.15, 3.45,
5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight, and for Trenton only
9.00 P. M.

Direct connection by "Annex" boat at Jersey City
with Erie Railway and Brooklyn.

Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45,
5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30,
11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hop-
atcong, 8.30 A. M., 3.45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30
P. M., 12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30
P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30,
11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00, mid-
night.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.50 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

Parlor cars are run on all day trains, and sleeping cars
on midnight trains, to and from New York.

Sleeping car open 10.30 P. M. to 7.00 A. M.

DEPOT, THIRD AND BERKS STREETS.

New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 25.10, 8.20, 29.00

10.30 A. M., 21.00, 23.30, 25.20, 6.30 P. M.

Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30
P. M.

Connect for Long Branch and Ocean Grove.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.15 A. M., 4.30
P. M.

Ticket Offices: 624, 836 and 1351 Chestnut Street,
and at the Depots.

J. E. WOOTTEN, C. G. HANCOCK,
General Manager. G. P. & T. A., Phila.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE GIRARD

Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust
Co. of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.

Incorporated 1836. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$450,000. SURPLUS, \$827,338.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN,

TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER,

AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS

ON INTEREST.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.

Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON.

-THE-

William Cramp & Sons

SHIP AND ENGINE

BUILDING Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Steel
Pens

SPENCERIAN

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. SOLD BY STATIONERS.

Sample card containing 26 pens,
differing in fineness and flexibility,
adapted to every style of writing,
sent for trial, post-paid, on receipt
of 25 cents in stamps.

Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
753 and 755 Broadway, N. Y.